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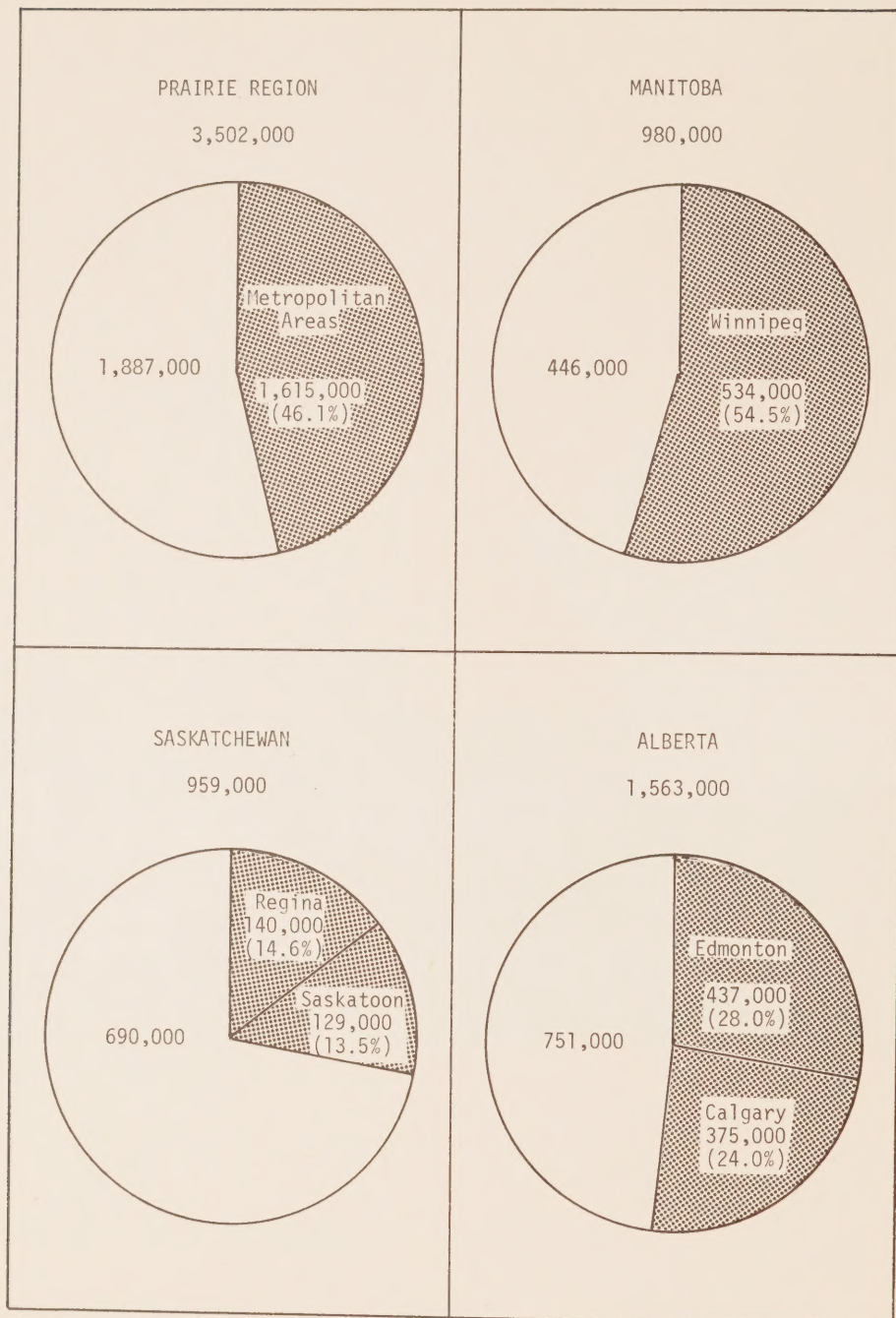
PRAIRIE Manpower Review

FEATURES:

- NEW CANADIAN JOB TITLES ✓
- MANITOBA

Government of Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration

POPULATION
PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1969¹



¹ Provincial figures are estimates as at July 1, 1969 and Metropolitan figures are estimates as at June 1, 1969.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued March 1970

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

February 1970

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS
PRAIRIES AND CANADA

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>
Population	Jan. 1969 Jan. 1970	20,940,000 21,260,000	+ 1.5	3,484,000 3,510,000	+ 0.7
Immigration	1968 1969	183,974 161,531	- 12.2	25,483 20,146	- 20.9
Labour Force	Feb. 1969 Feb. 1970	7,911,000 8,031,000	+ 1.5	1,318,000 1,315,000	- 0.2
Employment	Feb. 1969 Feb. 1970	7,438,000 7,509,000	+ 0.9	1,266,000 1,245,000	- 1.7
Unemployment	Feb. 1969 Feb. 1970	473,000 526,000	+ 11.2	52,000 70,000	+ 34.6
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)	Feb. 1969 Feb. 1970	6.0% 6.5%	N.A.	3.9% 5.3%	N.A.
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	Nov. 1968 Nov. 1969	113.37 121.41	+ 7.1	106.94 114.84	+ 7.4

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION AND DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONS*

Next year, Canada will have the best occupational classification system in the world. A leading American expert made this claim after studying the emerging Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations, or the CCDO.

The first volume, slated for publication in the summer in 1971, has benefited from intensive interviews with over 1,000 employers in the Prairie Region alone.

WHY A NEW SYSTEM?

A prerequisite to the development and utilization of manpower resources is a classification of occupations that is both standardized and multipurpose. A standardized classification is needed to permit the consistent comparison of data from a variety of sources for research and analysis purposes. A multipurpose classification is needed to meet the needs of all its various users, and facilitate communication between them. Otherwise, standardization is worthless.

** This article was prepared by C. Heinrichs of the
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Winnipeg.*

*NOTE: The research and development of the CCDO is
headed by Mr. John Andoff of the Research
Branch, Program Development Service, Dept.
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located in Winnipeg under the direction of Mr. Lionel
Dixon, Regional Supervisor-CCDO, Box 784, Winnipeg 1.*

The main purpose of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) is to provide a Canadian system for use in manpower research for surveys and census taking, and for operational activities such as rehabilitation of the handicapped, selective immigration, and mobility of workers within the country. Classification systems derived in foreign countries have not proved sufficiently descriptive and applicable to Canada. The CCDO will facilitate analysis of job market forces, and employment conditions. Better counselling and placement services will be possible and it will provide essential data for the planning of educational and training programs. Furthermore, there will be many uses for personnel and manpower planning in business and industry.

The provision of more and better statistics on the occupational composition of the population, of those currently seeking work (including new entrants to the labour force), and of available job opportunities is basic to the development of effective manpower programs by both private and public authorities.

FEATURES OF THE NEW CLASSIFICATION

The Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations will be based on the principle of similarity of the Work Performed. But to ensure clarity, supplementary factors will be considered such as:

- Materials, Products, Subject-matter, and Services (MPSMS)
- Machines, Tools, Equipment, and Work Aids (MTEWA)
- General Educational Development (GED)
- Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP)
- Physical Activities (PA)

In the Major, Minor and Unit Groups of the CCDO, there is an emphasis on homogeneity of occupations, held together primarily by the "family ties" of work performed and material used, in that order.

Occupational groups as well as individual occupations will be defined

in accordance with data based on job and occupational analyses and verification, validation and consultation with experts in each field. All occupations will be classified according to work performed regardless of the kind of industry or establishment in which they are found.

The CCDO is designed to meet the needs both of research analysts and of placement and training people. Research analysts, statisticians and census data compilers usually work with broader occupational groupings. Manpower planners, placement officers, employers and training officials require data on specific occupational titles. Others require both kinds of data; for example, career counselors, and persons studying the effects of technological change on the occupational structure and "job content".

Sociologists, economists and other analysts have long complained about the size and heterogeneity of the "not elsewhere classified" categories in occupational classifications. In the CCDO an attempt has been made to keep the number of occupations in residual groups to a minimum.

A distinctive feature of the CCDO is its twenty-three major groups. The objective is to provide homogeneity even at this highest level of aggregation. There is a separate major group for Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations, but there will be no "professional" category with that label attached to it. Instead, the "professional" category will be replaced by eight major groups designated as follows:

- Managerial, Administrative and Related Occupations
- Occupations in Natural Sciences, Engineering and Mathematics
- Occupations in Social Sciences and Related Fields
- Occupations in Religion
- Occupations in Teaching and Related Fields
- Occupations in Medicine and Health
- Artistic, Literary, Performing Arts and Related Occupations
- Occupations in Sport and Recreation

The result will be a more specific description of an important and rapidly growing category of the labour force.

Each of the 23 major groups is divided into minor groups for a total of 82, and each of these minor groups is divided into units for a total of about 492 unit groups. Certain groups of occupations are given special treatment at this third level of aggregation. They include: Technicians and Technologists; Supervisors and Foremen; Inspectors, Testers, Graders and Samplers; and occupations in Labouring and other Elemental Work. Unit groups for these occupations are provided in every appropriate minor group in the Classification.

Each unit group will contain a number of individual occupations. The entire structure will contain approximately ten thousand, with a unique, seven-digit code number for each occupation. This will avoid the grouping of a multiplicity of occupational titles under one code number.

An example of the progression from major groups through to specific occupation is set out below:

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>CCDO NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
Major	71	Farming, Horticultural and Animal Husbandry Occupations
Minor	711	Farmers
Unit	7113	Animal Farmers
Occupation	7113 118	Farmer, Beef Cattle

The CCDO occupations and groups are so arranged as to indicate possibilities of promotion, of the substitutability of workers, and of the transferability of skills. The steps on the ladder from labourer to craftsman to foreman to manager are clearly evident within minor and major groups.

Within each unit or class the occupations will be grouped according to kinds of work performed and abilities required; they will be arranged generally in descending order of complexity as determined by the required degree of general

educational development and specific vocational preparation. This arrangement will show not only entry occupations, but also advancement possibilities.

Also, an industrial code has been developed and its designations have been defined to help in the identification of the occupational titles, to facilitate research on industry groupings of occupations, and to assist in counselling and placement.

FORMAT OF THE CCDO

Volume I of the CCDO will consist of an integrated arrangement of both the classified titles and the descriptions, after the manner of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). This Volume will also have an alphabetical index of base, alternate, related, master and term titles, with accompanying code numbers or other references. This will make it easy to find occupational data in the CCDO, will encourage the consideration of an individual occupation in relation to the group in which it belongs, and should lead to a greater and more fruitful usage of the classification structure.

The description of each of the ten thousand occupations will include the following data: A seven-digit code number, the occupational title, related industry (ies), alternate title(s), three digits indicating DATA-PEOPLE-THINGS functions (DPT), and digits and letter signifying General Educational Development (GED), Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP), Environmental Conditions (EC) and Physical Activities (PA). The definition will then follow. Where useful, examples of related titles (undefined) will be shown at the end of the definition.

The introduction of Volume I will explain the design and characteristics of the CCDO, and an Appendix will include explanatory material on DPT, GED, SVP, EC, PA, Aptitudes, Interests and Temperaments.

There will also be a section listing and defining industrial designations, accompanied by occupational titles peculiar to the industry; and a section for a glossary of technical terms.

Volume II of the CCDO will be primarily a career counselling tool, and it will deal with Occupational Qualification Requirements. The groups of occupations will be essentially the same as those of the CCDO Classification structure, plus some special arrangements. For each group there will be provided a Qualifications Profile of digits indicating General Educational Development, Specific Vocational Preparation, Aptitudes (General Aptitude Test Battery), Interests, Temperaments and Physical Demands. In addition, for each group there will be a narrative discussion of such topics as Work Performed, Worker Requirements, Training and Methods of Entry.

In designing a new classification of occupations, it is highly desirable to ensure, as much as possible, the historical continuity of statistical data. Therefore, so far as is both practicable and advantageous, the CCDO will be convertible to the Canada Census 1961 so as to provide for historical continuity, and it will be related to the revised International Standard Classification of Occupations for purposes of international studies and reports; it will also be convertible to the U.S.E.S. Dictionary of Occupational Titles because of its usage in the past thirty years.

A self-instruction Manual will be prepared as a guide to the use of the CCDO.

CCDO TO BE COMPUTERIZED

The vast amount of data obtained through occupational analysis will be recorded on magnetic tapes. These will be used to facilitate the publication of the volumes that are planned; and they will be made available for a wide variety of uses in research and analysis. If a computerized occupational information service is provided to subscribers across the country, the data on the magnetic tapes could provide a substantial input.

The CCDO is to be published in both English and French.

It is anticipated that when the whole of the present project is

completed, there will be a program of continuous revision to take into account subsequent or impending changes in the occupational structure.

The 1971 Census will gather and classify all occupational data using the new system. Naturally it will be in use by all Canada Manpower Centres across Canada where it will be an indispensable tool to serve both employee and employer clients more effectively.

Judging from initial reactions of employers, the CCDO is destined to become a 'best seller'. Its usefulness to the private sector was expressed by a manager of industrial relations this way:

"A Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations is urgently needed, and could be most helpful in many of our company's activities, such as employment, placement, and manpower planning."

PRAIRIE REGION

FEBRUARY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The February Labour Force Survey figures released the latter part of March showed a marked increase in unemployment in the Prairie Region from a month earlier. Total unemployment reached 70,000 and the unemployment rate was 5.3 per cent.

The following table shows in capsule form the Prairie Region figures for January and February.

	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Employment</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u> (%)
January	1,306	1,246	60	4.6
February	1,315	1,245	70	5.3
Change	+ 9	- 1	+10	+0.7

The figures indicate the the small rise in the labour force, in the absence of any employment growth resulted in unemployment.

The rise in unemployment was general across Canada in February, but the impact was quite pronounced in the Prairie Region as a comparison of year-over-year figures for the five regions illustrates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REGION

FEB. 1969 AND FEB. 1970

	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Pacific</u>
Feb. 1970	5.3%	11.0%	8.7%	4.5%	6.7%
Feb. 1969	3.9%	10.5%	8.4%	3.9%	6.6%
Difference	+1.4%	+0.5%	+0.3%	+0.6%	+0.1%

Non-agricultural employment, which had been showing some growth in the last quarter of 1969, dropped to 1,052,000 in January (from 1,086,000 in December) then eased to 1,049,000 in February.

Agricultural employment which gave a reading of 194,000 in January and 196,000 in February is at, or near, its seasonal low. (The following section, Agricultural Adjustment, discusses the outlook for employment in this sector for 1970).

While total employment in the Region changed hardly at all between January and February, there was an employment decrease in Saskatchewan (307,000 to 300,000), and a similar level of increase in Alberta (591,000 to 597,000). There was no change in total employment in Manitoba between January and February; in both months it was 348,000.

Employment in Saskatchewan has been declining by amounts greater than seasonally normal in every month-to-month period since last September. The employment decline between January and February is a continuation to this trend.

The January to February increase in Saskatchewan's unemployed accounted for most of the higher than usual unemployment rate increase in the Region as a whole. Saskatchewan unemployment jumped from 18,000 to 24,000 between the first and second months; in terms of the unemployment rate, from 5.5% to 7.4%.

The unemployment rate in Manitoba, 4.7%, was normal this February, compared to the past two Februarys; 4.6% in 1969 and 4.8% in 1968.

The current unemployment rate of 4.6% in Alberta is higher than last February's 3.4%. The evidence of substantial out-migration from Saskatchewan, coupled with large numbers from that province registering with Alberta CMCs suggests one source of inflated unemployment in Alberta this winter.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

The Federal Governments wheat acreage reduction plan is a program aimed specifically at curtailing wheat production in 1970-71. It is hoped to reduce Canada's huge stockpile of wheat which is predicted to reach 950 million bushels by the end of the current crop year.

The program offers acreage payments of \$6 per acre for land withdrawn from wheat production to fallow. The payment will be increased to \$10 per acre for every acre seeded to perennial forage for at least two years. The limit is 1,000 acres for any one farmer and a total of \$140 million has been budgeted for the program to cover up to 22 million acres withdrawn from wheat production.

In addition, the program will operate in conjunction with a new quota system beginning in the 1970-71 crop year. Wheat delivery quotas will be related entirely to participation in the acreage reduction program.

The plan is designed to give the greatest benefit to farmers already carrying a large stock of wheat and will do relatively little for the farmer who is not. The greatest impact of this plan is expected in Saskatchewan and the least in Manitoba due to that province's pattern of agricultural diversification. If the program is a success it will have the result of reducing Canada's wheat surplus to a manageable size.

Many of the Canada Manpower Centres, particularly those with a rural orientation, have been experiencing additional activities from potential and actual rural out-migrants. The pressure is not by any means removed, but the job may become more manageable over the next year with the introduction of the wheat acreage program, extended credit and diversification incentives.

Since Canada has had limited experience with an acreage adjustment program, its impact in terms of manpower reallocation is very difficult to estimate.

The fact of a continuing long-run decline in the agriculture labour force is well understood. But this downtrend is sometimes halted, or even reversed, as, for example, in 1969. The annual average employment in agriculture was 243,000 in 1967; it decreased to 229,000 in 1968 and then increased back to 243,000 in 1969.

Late in 1968, it was anticipated that, other things being equal, employment in agriculture would decline the following year. However, as 1969 progressed, the 'pull' to employment outside the farm sector virtually disappeared. The general slow-down, especially in Saskatchewan, prevented an effective outlet for employment in the non-agricultural sectors. Under tight labour market conditions there was even some drift back to the farm as a hedge against unemployment. This general condition is expected to prevail throughout most of 1970 with the tendency to shelter potential rural out-migrants in the farm sector.

It is assumed that the wheat acreage adjustment program will be as manpower intensive through the spring and summer period as in a 'normal' year but will reduce the labour force required for harvesting.

The net effect of general slack economic conditions and farm programs will be to hold labour force in the agricultural sector. However, there is now evidence of a substantial migration out of Saskatchewan. To the extent that this outflow has a large rural component, it will reduce the agricultural labour force.

IMMIGRATION

Immigrants whose intended destination was the Prairie Region totalled 20,146 during the full year, 1969. This 20 thousand-odd represents about 12.4 per cent of Canada's total immigration of 161,500.

By way of comparison in 1968 the Region became home to nearly 25,500 immigrants, or 13.8 per cent of the 184,000 who landed in Canada.

The record influx for this decade was in 1967 when total immigration to Canada was 222,900. In that year the Prairies accepted 28,100 or 12.6 per cent of the total.

The flow of immigration will tend to reduce, with some lag, in the face of higher unemployment here. For this reason it is anticipated that the level of immigration will fall still further in 1970, both for the nation and the Region as current increases in unemployment affect immigration.

In 1969 Manitoba received 6,380 immigrants (4.0 per cent of the Canadian total), Saskatchewan 2,492 (1.5 per cent) and Alberta 11,274 (7.0 per cent). This relative distribution among the provinces has been fairly stable in the past two or three years.

One-half of the total immigrants (10,230) were destined to the Regional Labour Force in 1969. The others were wives, dependants, fiances, and students.

About one-third of the immigrants to Canada during the past two years have been in Managerial, Professional, or Technical occupations. Another 30 per cent were Craftsmen. Only about 3 per cent were classified as Labourers.

The skilled component of immigration has continued to rise since the introduction of the new selection system in 1967, which emphasizes education, skills, and demand for the occupation in the Canadian economy.

SASKATCHEWAN

With the recent release by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the latest population estimates for January 1, 1970, it is now possible to obtain a more complete picture of the provincial labour market situation.

D.B.S. reported a decrease, or net out-migration, of 13,000 in the Saskatchewan population from January 1, 1969 to January 1, 1970, a drop of 1.4% compared with a rise in the national population of 1.5%.

On the assumption that this out-migration is composed mainly of persons who were unemployed while in Saskatchewan, this factor would be instrumental in keeping the unemployment rate from increasing more rapidly than has previously occurred. This would seem to be a reasonable assumption since Saskatchewan has experienced a relatively low level of unemployment combined with a low participation rate. The implication is that an increase in the participation rate and thereby the labour force would tend to swell the number unemployed.

The following combination of shifts occurred between December, 1969 and January, 1970:

- labour force, down 16,000 to new total of 325,000
- employment, down 18,000 to new total of 307,000
- unemployment, up 2,000 to new total of 18,000

The result of these shifts was a marked increase in the unemployment rate; from 4.7% in December, to 5.5% in January. The unemployment rate in January, 1970, is well above the rate of 3.7% recorded in January last year.

The decrease in the labour force prevented the level of unemployment from increasing even more but gave rise to the rather high increase in the unemployment rate for the relatively low increase of 2,000 in the number of persons unemployed.

As would be expected from the above, the participation rate dropped; from 51.7% in December, 1969, to 49.2% in January, 1970. The participation rate in Saskatchewan is now at the lowest level since April, 1967.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS - SASKATCHEWAN

	<u>Jan. 1970</u>	<u>Dec. 1969</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Jan. 1969</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>% Change</u> <u>Jan. 70/Jan. 69</u>
Labour Force	325	341	330	- 1.5%
Employment	307	325	317	- 3.2%
Unemployment	18	16	13	+38.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.7%	3.9%	-
Participation Rate	49.2%	51.7%	50.5%	-

The construction industry is at a low seasonal ebb but recently released spending plans for both the provincial and federal governments indicate a certain level of construction activity is assured for 1970-71.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation announced an allocation of \$4.5 million for low-cost housing in Saskatchewan. At present, projected federal public works spending in Saskatchewan is down 28% from the 1969-70 level of over \$5 million although the Department of Public Works is giving consideration to advancing some of the projected long term projects for Saskatchewan in an attempt to bolster construction activity and the Saskatchewan economy in general.

In addition, the provincial government has announced an increase of \$20 million over its normal program expenditure for a variety of fairly small individual projects across the province.

ALBERTA

During the months of December and January, the Alberta labour force rose to accommodate the demand for increased labour for the Christmas season, and then dropped as this source of demand disappeared. This movement was most noticeable in the female sector, which decreased in January by 5.2 per cent to 202,000 from 213,000 in December. This number was 3.1 per cent higher than in January, 1969. The total labour force in Alberta stood at 617,000 in January, 1970, 2.0 per cent higher than in January, 1969.

Females continued to increase their relative share of the Alberta labour force accounting for very close to one-third of the total in 1969. Conversely, men who accounted for 69.4 per cent of the labour force in 1966 have seen their share reduce to 67.2 per cent in 1969.

The unemployment rate for Alberta has increased by 1.4 percentage points to 4.2 per cent in January, while that for Canada increased from 4.7 per cent in December to 6.1 per cent in January. Although the Canadian figure seems high, it is close to levels common in the winter months of 1968 and 1969. The difference is in the absolute numbers which are higher in 1970. In Northern Alberta, significant increases in unemployed persons were noted in the machine trades, where the numbers of registered clients without employment increased by approximately 150 in two months, and in structural work, where the numbers of clients rose by almost 1200 from November to January. An unusually mild winter in Alberta has minimized the seasonal effect this year, which leaves the conclusion, a decrease in construction activity has largely accounted for the increased registrations. The increase in unemployed in the skilled machine trades can be partially explained by the decreased demands by farmers for new farm machinery and repairs. Evidence points to the fact that many farmers are carrying out their own repairs because of their poor cash position.

The outlook at the end of the calendar year, 1969, is gloomy for wheat. Total exports of wheat for 1969 amounted to 254.54 million bushels compared to 338.33 million bushels in 1968, a drop of 25 per cent. The figures for the 1969-1970 crop year indicate that the 1970 totals will be even lower. Crop year exports to December, 1969, are 23 per cent lower than the last crop year; 98.23 million bushels compared to

126.71 million bushels to December, 1968.

The cash position of farmers in Northern Alberta is precarious and will remain so even taking into account the \$1,000,000 injection of cash made by the government. In the Peace country alone, there will be 1500 to 2000 claims for crop insurance and it is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels of grain are under snow at this time. There will be no cash payment made by the Canadian Wheat Board to farmers in the spring because the wheat in most cases was sold for less than the initial payments. Farmers who were counting on this source as a means of establishing credit and repaying debts have been forced to seek winter off-farm work in the oil and forest industries. This year the initial payment for wheat delivery to Canadian Wheat Board outlets has been cut from \$1.70 to \$1.50 per bushel. The Farm Credit Corporation has made available \$152,000,000 for mortgage loans to farmers, up 30 per cent from last fiscal year.

As a result of the reduction of farm spending power, other sectors of the economy are showing declining activity. Farm equipment sales from January to November, 1969 are off 5.7 per cent and the gap with 1968 sales is widening.

As usual, there was less effect on those areas which had engaged in diversified agriculture. In Lloydminster the stockyards set new sales records; 166,000 head of livestock were sold in 1969 for \$38,000,000, an increase of 31,000 head and \$14,000,000 from 1968 totals. This represents a weekly injection of \$730,000 into the local economy. In the High Prairie area, the shift to diversified farming is becoming more evident as land clearing activity is slowing and feed lots are becoming more common.

The oil and gas industry in Alberta has been expanding at a considerable pace in 1969. Total output (in dollars) was \$1,096,500,000, the second year in a row in which the billion dollar mark had been exceeded. Revenue to the provincial government for petroleum and natural gas rights for the year amounted to \$276,623,444, an increase of \$26,675,280 (10.7 per cent) from 1968. The Alberta and Southern Gas Company Ltd. has received a permit to export 578 billion cubic feet of natural gas to the United States.

MANITOBA 1969 IN REVIEW

The Manitoba economy experienced moderate expansion during 1969 although in most sectors the advances were below national averages. Substantial gains were made by the Construction, Mining and Service sectors. Other sectors; Manufacturing, Trade, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, all had moderate gains. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Transportation, Communication and Utilities and Public Administration remained relatively steady. New activity was greatest in the mining and forestry projects in northern Manitoba, along with the commercial expansion of Metro Winnipeg.

Estimated employment in Manitoba during 1969 was 363,000 or 0.8 percent above the 1968 level of 360,000 while the labor force increased by 0.3 percent to 373,000. The fact that employment increased more than the labor force was reflected in a lower unemployment rate (2.7 percent in 1969 opposed to 3.5 percent in 1968). The population of Manitoba increased 0.2 percent from 976,000 on January 1st, 1969 to 978,000 on January 1st, 1970 according to D.B.S. estimates.

AGRICULTURE

Manitoba's agricultural industry remained steady during 1969. The estimated gross value of agricultural production (the value of what was produced as opposed to what was sold) was \$462 million in 1969 compared with \$475 million for 1968. However, 1968 was a year of near record production.

Although since 1967, wheat sales have been a major concern to the prairie agricultural community, the accumulation of wheat in storage has not been as significant in Manitoba as in either Saskatchewan or Alberta.

The Manitoba agricultural industry is relatively diversified, consisting of a variety of livestock enterprises and a wide range of field crops including cereal, oilseed and other specialty crops. In 1969 the value of livestock production in Manitoba increase 14 percent to an estimated \$187 million while \$271 million worth of field crops were produced. Wheat acreage was 2.5 million acres in 1969,

down from 3.4 million acres of 1968.

Farm cash receipts in Manitoba have remained comparatively stable during the past two years. In the first nine months of 1969, farm cash receipts in Manitoba declined to \$253.0 million from \$253.6 million in the same period in 1968. During the same period farm cash receipts in Saskatchewan and Alberta declined 19.2 percent and 11.7 percent respectively.

FORESTRY AND FISHING

Forestry has been only a small sector of the Manitoba economy. Production of forestry products in 1969 was estimated at \$25 million. As the \$100 million forestry complex at The Pas nears completion, it is expected that the labour force in the forestry sector may increase slightly and employment will be less seasonal.

Fresh water fishing is another small primary industry in Manitoba. In the past year a Fresh Water Fish Marketing Board has been established. The Board intends to establish a modern fish processing plant in Manitoba to process fresh water fish harvested in the three Prairie provinces.

Little absolute growth in employment is seen in either the forestry or fishing sectors of the Manitoba economy with the introduction of new technology and equipment.

MINING

The Manitoba mining boom continued apace in 1969. Labour problems in Eastern Canadian mines coupled with the prompt settlement of union contracts in Manitoba both played a part in the success of 1969 and the prospects for 1970. Employment in Mining was up 10.6% over 1968 for the first eleven months of the year.

The production of metallic and industrial minerals and oil in Manitoba during 1969 was \$245.6 million, about \$35 million higher than in 1968. The estimated value of metallic metals produced was about \$205.7 million during 1969

(\$169.9 million during 1968). The value of petroleum produced was \$15.5 million.

Although some of this increase was due to labour trouble at Sudbury and elsewhere, the demand for nickel, copper and other Manitoba minerals should continue to increase in the 1970's.

During 1969 three new mines were put into production: two nickel and one tantalum. Development continued on INCO's Soab Lake and Pipe Lake mines near Thompson, Falconbridge's nickel mine near Wabowden, and Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's Dickstone and Anderson Lake Copper Mines near Flin Flon, plus four or five other mines in the Lynn Lake area. At the present time, mine service companies are operating to capacity. They are active in both northwestern Manitoba and northeastern Saskatchewan carrying out survey and diamond drilling for mining companies.

Exploration continues in the Pakwa Lake and Grand Rapids areas for an extension of the nickel belt. Considerable exploration is also underway this winter in the Lynn Lake area for copper and zinc.

Oil production in Manitoba was at the same volume as during 1968. The production of oil occurs in the southwestern portion of the province.

CONSTRUCTION

The value of construction expenditures in Manitoba during 1969 was estimated at \$617 million, a 13 percent increase over the 1968 value.

Building construction in Manitoba during 1969 was valued at \$182.6 million, up only one percent from 1968. Engineering construction accounted for the largest share of the increase. Work on the \$222 million Kettle Rapids hydro project at Gillam, plus the connecting hydro transmission line to Southern Manitoba, was a major contributor.

Substantial increases in Residential and Commercial building construction were offset by declines in Industrial, Institutional and Government building construction.

VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION
MANITOBA, 1968 & 1969

	1968	1969
	(000's Dollars)	
Residential	74,243	100,604
Industrial	20,481	8,985
Commercial	25,657	40,274
Institutional & Governmental	60,125	32,715
TOTAL:	180,506	182,578

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

The number of dwelling permits issued in Manitoba during 1969 increased 43 percent from 1968 (6,502 to 9,272). The number of permits issued for single and double dwelling units remained constant while the number of apartment permits increased 75 percent over the 1968 level (6,175 in 1969 compared to 3,537 in 1968).

In 1970 building construction should continue strong, particularly in The Pas, Thompson, Lynn Lake and Winnipeg.

MANUFACTURING

Preliminary data on the value of manufacturing shipments in Manitoba indicates a rise of 4.8 percent during 1969 over 1968. Nationally the value of manufactured shipments rose 6.8 percent over the year.

Average employment in the Manufacturing sector of Manitoba's economy for the first eleven months of 1969 was 6.1 percent above the 1968 level from 47,000 to 50,000. However, the 1968 level of employment in the manufacturing sector was slightly lower than the 1967 level.

The mid-year revision of intended capital expenditures in manufacturing are estimated at \$58 million for 1969, down from the exceptional level of \$86 million in 1968. New manufacturing firms included a \$18.7 million distillery at Gimli, plus a start at the \$100 million Churchill Forest Industries complex at The Pas. During 1970's employment in manufacturing should continue to increase as the

manufacturing sector expands its capacity.

SERVICES

Substantial growth occurred in the Services sector of Manitoba's economy during 1969, with most of the growth in Commercial Services. Employment in the Services sector was up 8.2 percent for the first eleven months of 1969 over the same period in 1968, compared to an increase of 5.0 percent for the same period of 1968 over 1967. Average employment during the January to November period rose from 77,900 in 1968 to 84,300 in 1969. A 15.0 percent increase occurred in the Commercial Services section where employment for the first eleven months was up from 28,700 in 1968 to 33,000 in 1969. The comparison should be tempered by recalling that substantial expansion occurred in the Commercial Services sector during the 1967 Canadian Centennial and the Pan-Am Games. A slowdown in 1968 was to be expected as the economy returned to more normal conditions.

In the 1970's the Services sector of the economy should continue to expand. Considerable expansion is already anticipated in the medical and health services sector as a result of Medicare being implemented and recent announcements of hospital construction. Expansion will also occur in the hospitality sector as a result of the new hotels presently under construction in Metro Winnipeg. The general outlook for the hospitality industry this year is very good because of the increase in tourist and convention business expected during the Manitoba Centennial year.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES

Employment in the Transportation, Communications, and Utilities sector as a group was relatively stable in Manitoba in 1969 showing little change from 1968 during the first eleven months of the year at an average monthly level of 45,600.

A further refinement of the D.B.S. data begun in May 1968 separates Transportation from Communications and Utilities. For the seven month period May to November of 1968 and 1969, average employment in Transportation was off 1.3 percent to 31,200. On the other hand, employment in Communications and Utilities rose 3.3

percent from 15,000 to 15,500. The decline in Transportation employment was thus offset by an increase in employment in Communications and Utilities.

Winnipeg, as a major air centre, continued to show strength in air transport. Preliminary figures from Winnipeg International Airport indicate that air passenger arrivals were up 6 percent and departures were up 7 percent over 1968. Since the opening of the new air freight cargo facility, loadings have increased 57 percent from 18,500 tons to 29,000 tons.

Electric power available during 1969 averaged 10 percent over 1968, increasing from 606 to 666 million kilowatt hours. No shortage of electrical energy is foreseen in the near future.

TRADE

The Trade sector of the Manitoba economy increased modestly during 1969. Retail sales in Manitoba during 1969 at \$1.2 million, were up 5.1 percent. Nationally 1969 retail sales were up 6.3 percent. Greatest gains in sales occurred in the Variety Stores, Department Stores, and Service Stations categories, all of which are either dominated by chain store operations or operate similar to chain organizations. The poorest showing was made by Women's Clothing Stores and Shoe Stores which are both subject to a fair degree of competition from the group showing greatest growth (Variety and Department stores). It seems evident that the expansion of suburban department and discount stores will continue.

Employment in the Trade sector of Manitoba's economy was up 4.7 percent for the average of the first eleven months of 1969 over the same period in 1968.

The growth of employment in the Trade sector of Manitoba's economy appears to have occurred primarily in the Retail Trade sector. During the May to November period of 1969, average monthly employment in Retail Trade was 11.3 percent above the level during the same period of 1968. Average monthly employment in Wholesale Trade remained unchanged during the period.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector of the Manitoba economy experienced steady expansion during 1969. Cheque clearings for 1969 were up 6.7 percent in Winnipeg from \$33.6 billion in 1968 to \$35.9 billion in 1969 and off slightly at Brandon, the only two clearing centres in Manitoba. Provincial cheque clearings rose 6.5 percent from \$34.2 billion in 1968 to \$36.4 billion in 1969.

Winnipeg's dominant position as a financial centre is evident in that only Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have a higher value of cheque clearings in Canada.

Individual life insurance sales during 1969 in Manitoba were about steady with the 1968 level.

Real estate sales under multiple listing were up 15 percent in 1969 over 1968. According to the Manitoba Business Journal a 10 percent increase in real estate sales is expected in 1970.

Employment in the sector rose 3.9 percent in the first eleven months of 1969 over the same period in 1968. The actual average employment rose from 12,800 in the first eleven months of 1968 to 13,300 in the first eleven months of 1969, a gain of nearly 500.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Public Administration and Defence sector of Manitoba's economy could hardly be expected to be a source of expansion in 1969 with both federal and provincial administrations trying to cut expenditures and restrict hiring. Municipal governments and school boards, knowing that little additional assistance would be forthcoming from higher levels of government were, under such circumstances, forced to practice restraint. As noted elsewhere; Institutional and Government construction was considerably lower in 1969 than in 1968. All of this should be even more

strongly evident in 1970 so that little growth can be expected in this sector.

This hold-the-line policy is evident in the employment figures for this sector. Average monthly employment for the first eleven months of the year gained 1.0 percent over 1968, compared to a gain of 4.0 percent for the same period of 1968 over 1967. The actual average employment for this period was approximately 20,000. Unless a sudden change occurs in public policies, this restraint of public employment expansion can be expected to continue during 1970.

OVERALL OUTLOOK FOR 1970

It is still early in the year but in 1970 it is anticipated that the Manitoba economy will again expand at a moderate rate similar to 1969. Substantial gains are again anticipated in the Mining and Service sectors of the economy. Moderate gains are expected in Construction, Trade, Manufacturing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate while Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Transportation, Transportation, Communication and Utilities and Public Administration will remain steady.

STATISTICAL SECTION

LABOUR FORCE

PRAIRIE REGION				PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
	Total Labour Force	Total Employed (thousands of persons)	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
1966	1,248	1,222	982	357	329	562
1967	1,268	1,239	995	358	332	578
1968	1,318	1,280	1,051	372	342	604
1969	1,351	1,312	1,069	373	350	628
<u>1968</u> Jan.	1,248b	1,196b	996c	354	325	569
Feb.	1,247b	1,199b	1,010c	353	318	576
March	1,256b	1,206b	1,005c	354	323	579
April	1,286b	1,246b	1,013c	364	335	587
May	1,328b	1,292b	1,036c	370	352	606
June	1,338b	1,302b	1,056c	379	350	609
July	1,383b	1,342b	1,086c	387	364	632
Aug.	1,377b	1,346b	1,086c	387	360	630
Sept.	1,337b	1,311b	1,067c	380	350	607
Oct.	1,344b	1,320b	1,081c	380	350	614
Nov.	1,344b	1,309b	1,084c	380	342	622
Dec.	1,331b	1,286b	1,088c	381	337	613
<u>1969</u> Jan.	1,309b	1,256b	1,055c	374	330	605
Feb.	1,318b	1,266b	1,059c	371	335	612
March	1,309b	1,261b	1,052c	372	334	603
April	1,332b	1,290b	1,048c	367	347	618
May	1,384b	1,351b	1,072c	379	367	638
June	1,381b	1,348b	1,080c	381	367	633
July	1,411b	1,373b	1,099c	389	370	652
Aug.	1,407b	1,381b	1,093c	386	370	651
Sept.	1,352b	1,330b	1,058c	368	354	630
Oct.	1,342b	1,310b	1,060c	364	344	634
Nov.	1,333b	1,292b	1,072c	363	339	631
Dec.	1,334b	1,290b	1,086c	360	341	633
<u>1970</u> Jan.	1,306b	1,246b	1,052c	364	325	617
Feb.	1,315b	1,245b	1,049c	365	324	626

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

Letters refer to the standard deviation of the estimates. See DBS 71-001 for full explanation.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES
SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>BRANDON</u>	<u>MOOSE JAW</u>	<u>PRINCE ALBERT</u> (dollars per week)	<u>LETH- BRIDGE</u>	<u>MEDICINE HAT</u>	<u>RED DEER</u>
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	86.42	80.01	81.78	80.03	87.29	85.23
	Feb.	87.87	82.02	82.14	82.03	89.07	85.73
	March	86.14	80.56	82.78	81.74	94.58	82.00
	April	85.73	82.01	83.79	81.32	89.47	84.89
	May	86.53	84.06	85.44	81.07	90.97	82.52
	June	85.48	85.77	86.51	84.25	93.07	86.09
	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.57	96.43	113.91	96.11	106.50	105.08

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

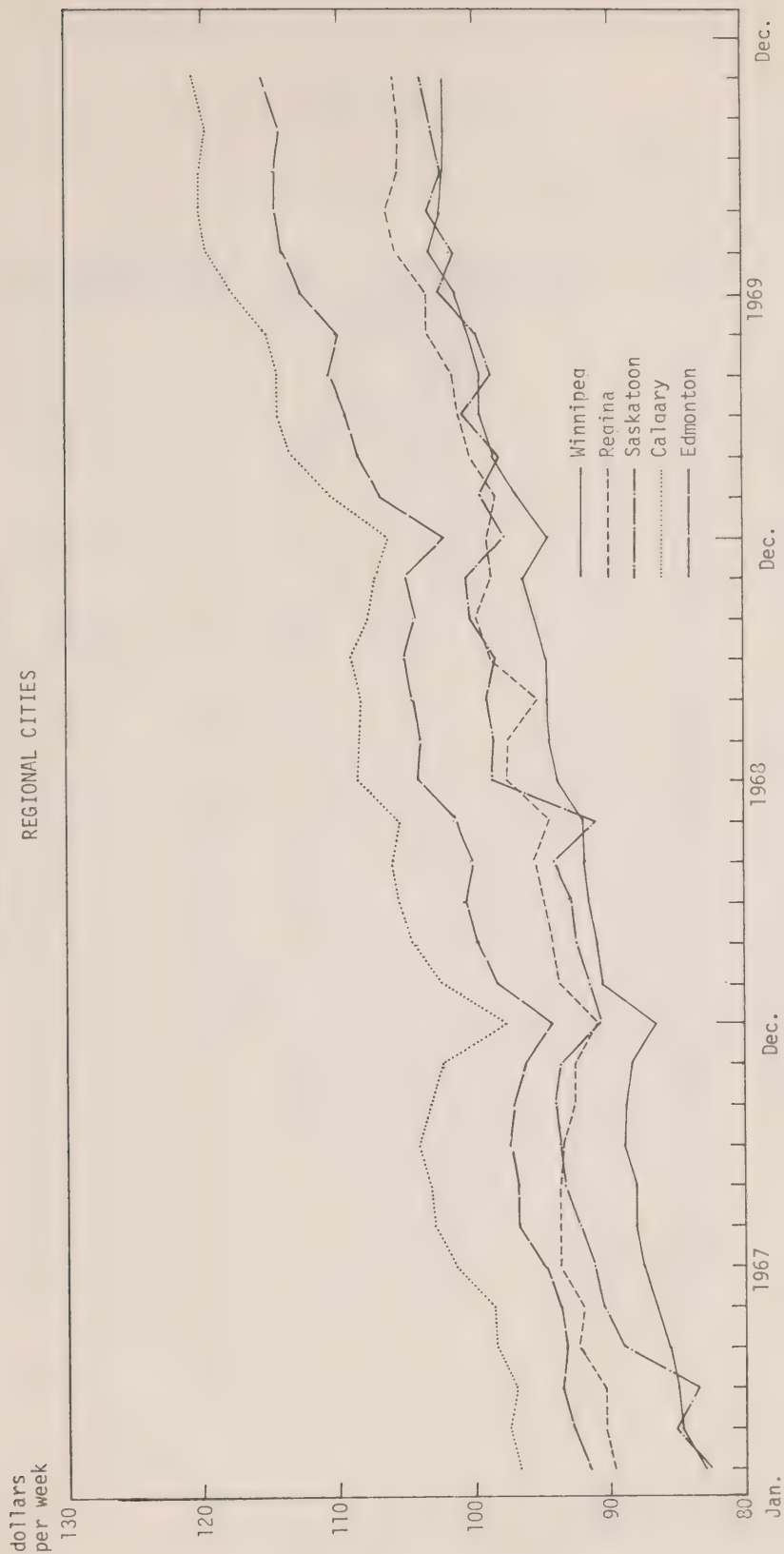
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u> (dollars per week)	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	83.07	89.75	82.78	96.82	91.49
	Feb.	84.81	90.33	84.95	97.45	92.80
	March	85.01	90.42	83.54	97.00	93.61
	April	85.71	92.38	89.07	98.26	93.22
	May	86.52	91.98	90.63	98.60	93.84
	June	87.53	93.88	91.29	101.42	94.70
	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	95.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.33	105.94	103.96	120.84	115.57

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REGIONAL CITIES



SOURCE: D.B.S. 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

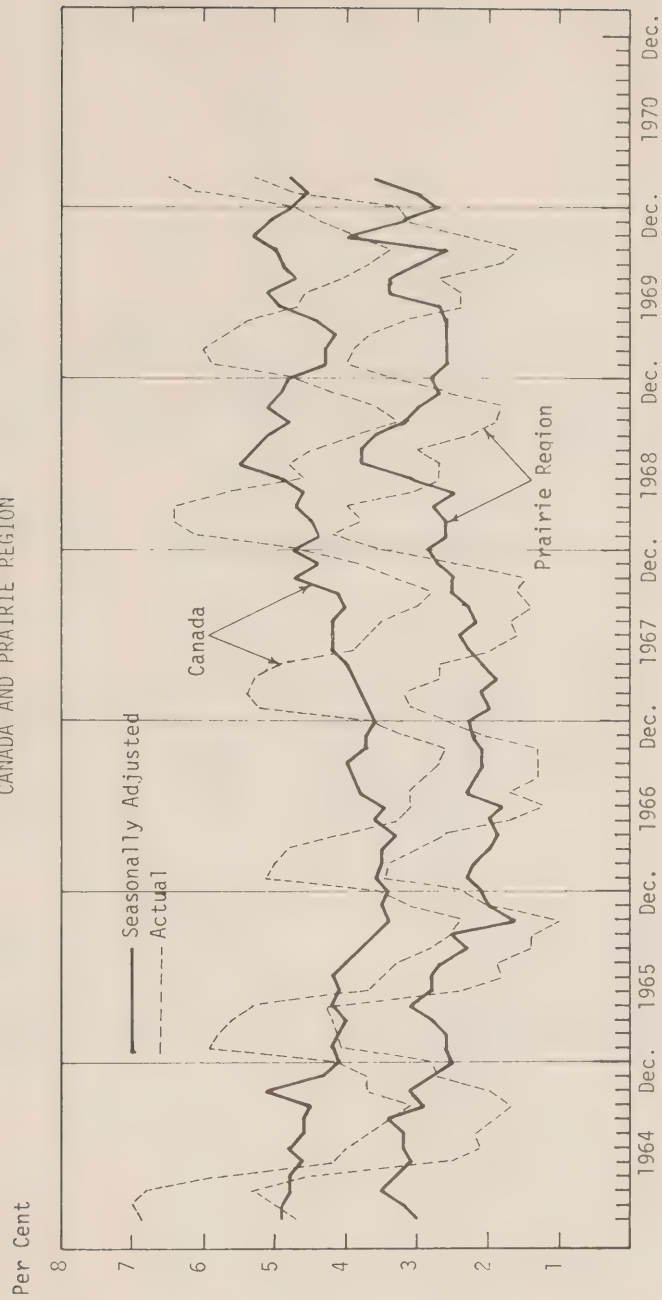
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹

Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
	Feb.	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1
	March	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9
	April	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.1
	May	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.3
	June	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	4.2	2.4
	July	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	2.2
	Aug.	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
	Sept.	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	2.5
	Oct.	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
	Nov.	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.7
	Dec.	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.9
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.8
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.9	3.1
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.8
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.8
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.1	3.6
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	5.1	3.0
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.9	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	2.8
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	5.9d	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.6
	Feb.	6.0d	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.6
	March	5.7d	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
	April	5.4d	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.6
	May	4.7d	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.7
	June	4.6d	1.8	3.0	2.4	5.1	3.4
	July	4.1d	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.4
	Aug.	3.7d	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
	Sept.	3.4d	1.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	2.6
	Oct.	3.9d	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.0
	Nov.	4.4d	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.1	3.2
	Dec.	4.7d	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.7
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	6.1d	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.0
	Feb.	6.5d	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6

¹The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
 SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

REGISTERED CLIENTS ^u

January 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	766	278	525	131	1,244	489	10	2
Clerical	1,001	1,833	819	1,702	1,450	3,071	11	44
Sales	335	338	504	697	740	611	1	5
Services	788	847	895	1,424	1,545	1,864	24	41
Farm., Fish., Forestry	593	18	895	16	660	18	8	-
Processing	192	87	101	41	371	191	1	-
Machine Trades	625	34	786	4	962	10	8	-
Bench Work	266	278	60	71	275	165	1	-
Structural Work	4,666	14	5,772	1	7,279	12	150	-

^u Registered clients without employment seeking full time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

January 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	128	44	91	20	395	123	6	1
Clerical	82	187	55	77	166	531	2	5
Sales	56	14	74	41	240	129	-	-
Services	77	292	34	166	121	467	1	5
Farm., Fish., Forestry	23	1	28	-	45	-	1	-
Processing	35	2	16	1	38	4	-	-
Machine Trades	205	6	45	-	255	2	2	-
Bench Work	95	191	11	6	87	23	-	-
Structural Work	227	-	60	-	301	11	3	-

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRESMANITOBA

Brandon	153 - 11th Street	727-0686
Dauphin	38 - 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S.W.	857-3401
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue, Box 389	623-3453
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	778-8729
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5366
Inkster Park	1315 McPhillips Street	586-8346
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	233-3469

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan	1302 - 3rd Street	634-3624
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424
North Battleford	1254 - 100th Street	445-9481
Prince Albert	10 - 13th Street	763-2613
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue, E.	525-8171
Saskatoon	101 - 22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324
Weyburn	161 - 3rd Street	842-5424
Yorkton	31 - 3rd Avenue	783-9421

ALBERTA

Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816
Calgary	1123 - 4th Street, S.W.	263-0540
Camrose	Federal Building	672-5597
Drumheller	40 - 3rd Avenue, E., Box 460	823-3365
Edmonton	10015 - 103 Avenue	429-2621
Edson	5005 - 5th Avenue	723-3326
Fort McMurray	Post Office Building	743-2757
Grande Prairie	10007 - 101 Avenue	532-4411
High Prairie	2nd Floor, Vanderaegen Building	523-4141
Lethbridge	419 - 7th Street, W.	327-8535
Lloydminster	5003 - 50th Avenue	825-2246
Medicine Hat	141 - 4th Avenue, S.E., Box 788	526-2825
Peace River	10031 - 100th Street	624-4484
Red Deer	4916 - 49th Avenue	346-5556
St. Paul	The Mall, 50th Ave. and 50th St.	645-4428
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building	742-4421
Wetaskiwin	5104 - 50th Avenue	352-3310
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	5008 - 50th Avenue	873-2746
	Box 1170, Federal Building	

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	89th Ave. and 114th St., Box 854	432-4291
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building, 153 - 11th Street	727-0686
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	284-5554
U of Manitoba	123 Fletcher Argue Building	269-3561
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Winnipeg and McNiven	536-9544
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	22 Saskatchewan Hall, College Dr.	343-2658
U of Winnipeg	224 Bryce Hall, 515 Portage Ave.	744-2289

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

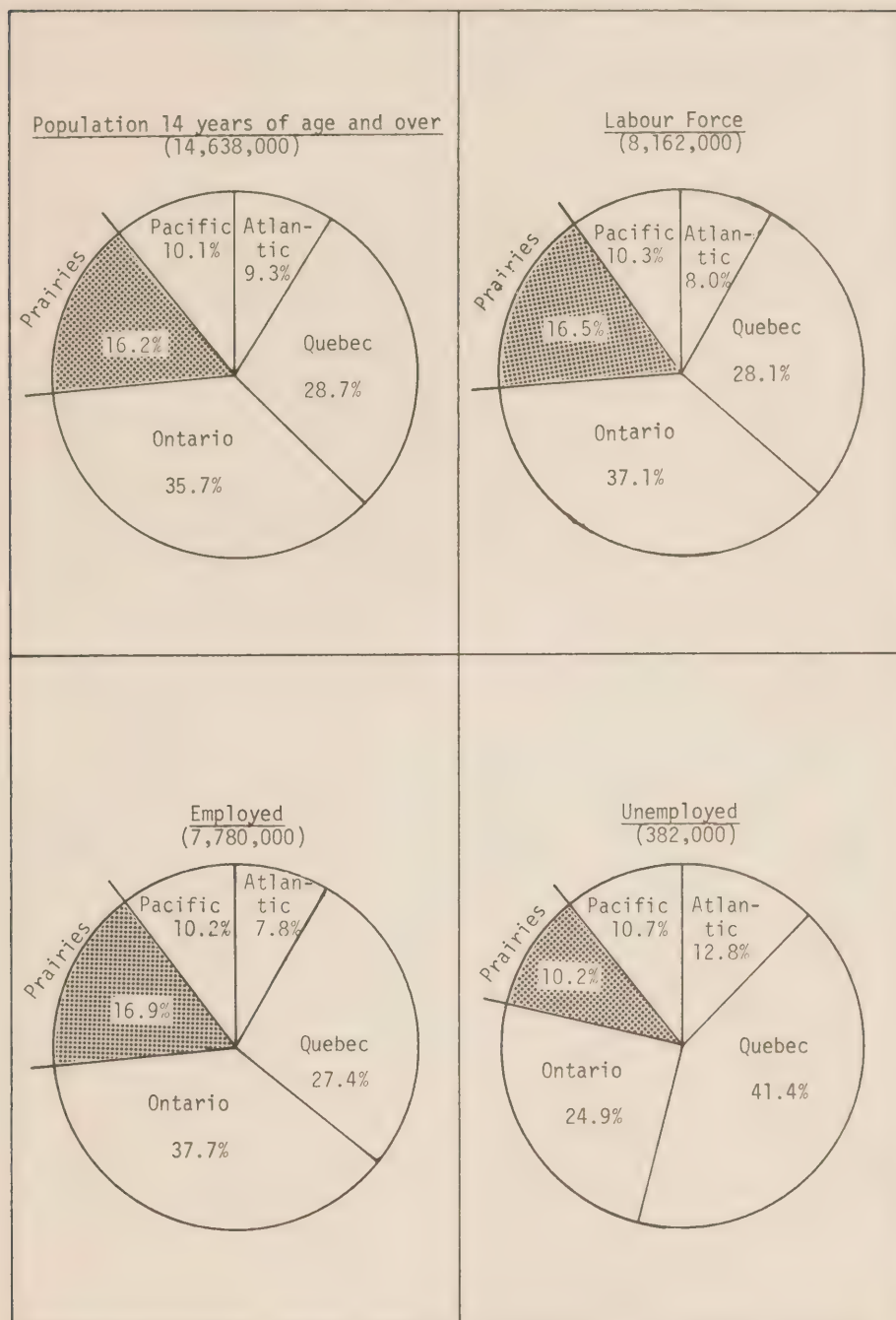
Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	783-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762 - 106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave., N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P. O. Box 1420 Sask. St. & 6th Ave., N.W.	692-0691

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	7th Ave. and 2nd Street, S.W.	262-5671
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744
Dauphin, Manitoba	38 - 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808
Edmonton, Alberta	10007 - 105A Avenue	GA4-8231
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707
Grande Prairie, Alberta	Federal Building	532-3190
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331
Prince Albert, Sask.	P. O. Box 878	763-5338
Regina, Saskatchewan	1859 Smith Street	525-8171
Saskatoon, Sask.	Room 206, Federal Building	244-0469
Winnipeg, Manitoba	1st Avenue and 22nd Street 344 Edmonton Street	985-3702

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1969



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

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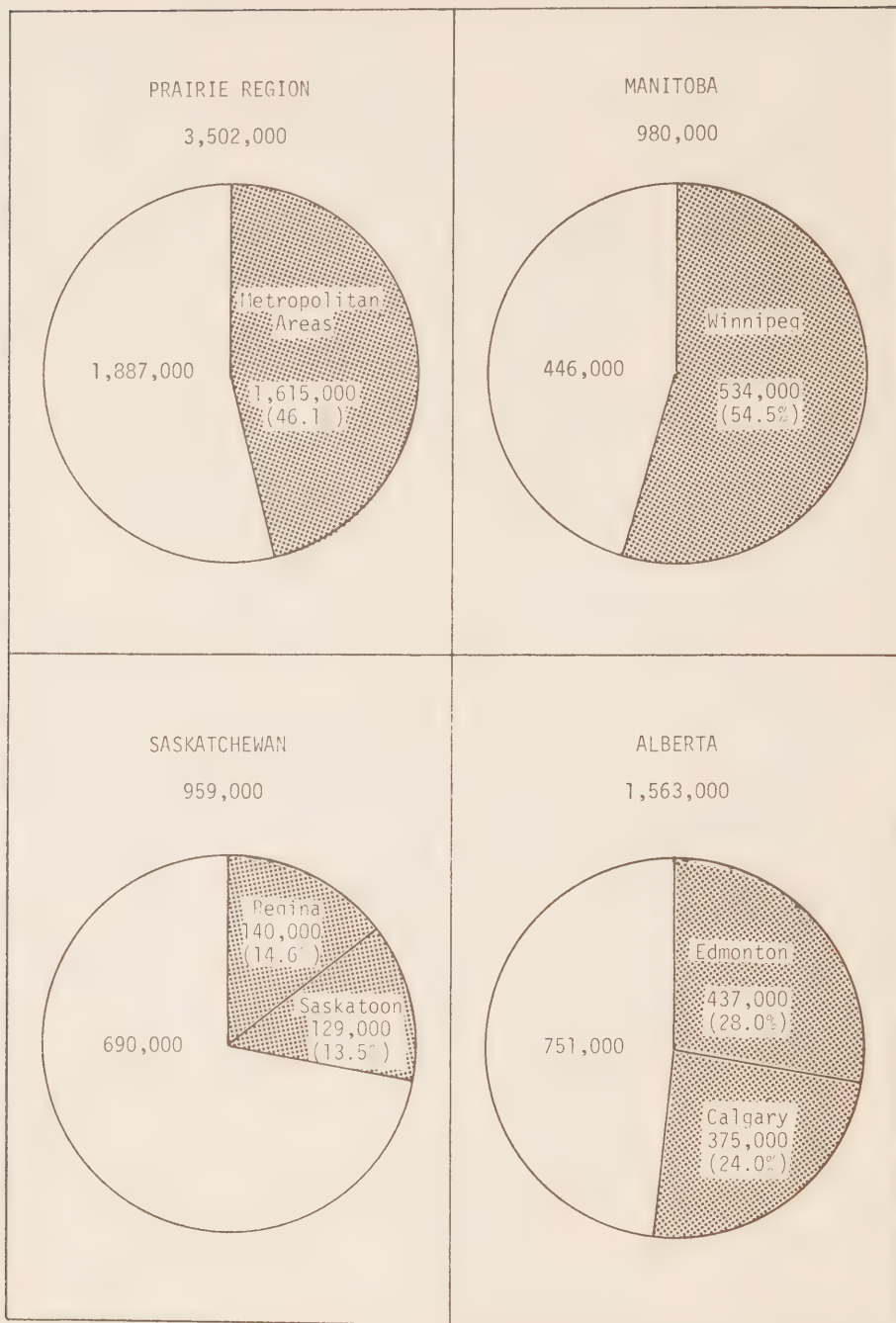
PRAIRIE Manpower Review

FEATURE:

-ALBERTA ECONOMY

Government of Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration

POPULATION
PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1969¹



¹ Provincial figures are estimates as at July 1, 1969 and Metropolitan figures are estimates as at June 1, 1969.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

213
112
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March-April 1970

PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued May 1970

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

April 1970

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

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PRAIRIE REGION

APRIL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The increase in the Prairie Region labour force between March and April was greater than the increase in the total number employed, resulting in a rise in the unemployment rate from 5.2% to 5.4%. The total number employed in April was 1,269,000 and the total number unemployed was 72,000.

The following figures summarize the labour force figures for March and April.

	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Employed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
March	1,332	1,263	69	5.2
April	1,341	1,269	72	5.4
Change	+ 9	+ 6	+ 3	+ 0.2

The Prairie unemployment rate was the second lowest in Canada after Ontario's 4.7%. However, these were the only two regions to experience an increase in unemployment rates between March and April. On the basis of the twelve months, April 1969 to April 1970, all regions with the exception of the Atlantic experienced an increase in unemployment rates, as the following table shows.

	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
April 1969	3.2	10.5	8.0	3.3	5.0	5.4
April 1970	5.4	10.4	8.9	4.7	6.6	6.6
Difference	+ 1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.2

Employment in agriculture on the Prairies was down 14.9% over April 1969 and in Canada as a whole was down 7.7%. Total numbers employed increased in the Prairie Region from 198,000 in March to 206,000 in April, signalling the beginning of seasonal activities.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

REGISTRATIONS

The number of clients registered for full-time employment at CMCs in the Prairie Region increased by 9.2% between January and February (see Table in Statistical Section). Changes in the number of registrations on a provincial basis were significantly different. In Manitoba, applicants increased by 8.8%, primarily because of a 20.3% increase in registrations for structural work and a 26.5% increase for farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Saskatchewan experienced an increase of 17.5%, also concentrated in structural and natural resource occupations (20.9% and 31.8% respectively). Alberta registrations remained fairly constant with an increase of only 4.8%.

Overall, male registrations increased by 9.3% mostly in Manitoba (12.4%) and Saskatchewan (17.7%). The number of female applicants increased by 8.9% in Saskatchewan and Alberta but showed no change in Manitoba.

The occupations accounting for most of the increase in male registrations were structural work (12.3% for the region) and farming, forestry, and fishing (26.2%). Increases in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were much greater than in Alberta.

Among females, new applicants were mostly in clerical, sales, and service occupations.

March figures for the region show an increase in male registered clients of 4.5% and a decrease in females of 1.4%. The result is an overall increase of 2.7% between February and March, considerably below the 9.2% increase that occurred between January and February. Specific occupations significantly affected by the increased registrations were machine trades; professional, technical, and managerial occupations; and farming, fishing, and forestry jobs (11%, 7.9%, and 4.9% increases respectively over February figures). The decline in female registrants cannot be

attributed to any specific occupation as most categories showed a slight decrease.

The following figures are a summary of the detailed table in the Statistical Section. They also include the advance March totals for the Region which do not appear in the Statistical Section since provincial breakdowns are not yet available.

REGISTERED CLIENTS (SEEKING FULL-TIME WORK) - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	2,540	871	2,741	942
Clerical	3,173	6,986	3,187	6,912
Sales	1,725	2,043	1,792	2,106
Services	3,481	4,711	3,375	4,613
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	2,720	52	2,855	45
Processing	671	274	543	222
Machine Trades	2,375	49	2,638	50
Bench Work	780	604	690	476
Structural Work	20,064	32	21,381	38

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration, MAN 757 Forms.

VACANCIES

Vacancies registered with CMCs in the Region decreased between January and February by 7.5% (see Table in Statistical Section). However, an increase of 7.4% did occur in Manitoba, mainly in professional, technical and managerial occupations and machine trades for men, and clerical and bench work for women. Decreased vacancies in Saskatchewan and Alberta (12% and 17.9% respectively) were concentrated in structural work for males and clerical and service occupations for females.

Figures for March for the Prairie Region show an increase of 4.4% in registered vacancies over February. Occupations with increased demand for men were

mainly in farming, fishing, and forestry, and in structural work. Increased vacancies for women occurred in sales and service occupations.

The following table is a summary of the February and March vacancies for the Region.

REGISTERED VACANCIES - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>February</u>		<u>March</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	578	119	565	127
Clerical	210	773	189	745
Sales	410	189	430	248
Services	234	818	252	902
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	116		170	6
Processing	88	18	86	13
Machine Trades	460	8	401	10
Bench Work	159	261	171	255
Structural Work	506	3	593	10

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration, MAN 757 Forms.

SHORTAGES

Principal occupational shortages in the region increased from 250 in March to 339 in April, primarily in Manitoba. Sewing machine operators were again in demand in both months and constituted the bulk of the shortages. The only change from March to April was an increased demand for automobile mechanics and hotel and restaurant cooks. The breakdown of principal shortages is included in tabular form in the Statistical Section.

MANITOBA

Employment in Manitoba increased slightly from February to 352,000 in March. This increase in the number employed was comparable to the same period last year. The Manitoba labour force was 1.7 per cent lower in March than a year ago. This was the result of a 1.2 per cent increase in the male labour force and a 5.5 per cent decline in the female labour force. This decrease in the female labour force also influenced a downward shift in the total participation rate to 54.4 per cent for March, less than last year but almost equal to the average of the rate for the past three years in March.

The number of people unemployed in Manitoba in March was higher than a year ago but below the February, 1970 level. Likewise, the unemployment rate for March (4.3 per cent) was slightly above that of a year ago (3.8 per cent) but did decline from February, 1970 following the usual seasonal pattern.

Manitoba's Agricultural sector began to enter its summer cycle. Field operations had started in a few isolated areas, but most of the land was too wet and will need some warm dry weather to make it suitable for seeding. Excessive moisture conditions prevailed in many parts of the province with serious flooding having occurred at Gretna, Emerson, Carman, and Gladstone.

Greater than normal increases in employment were indicated in the Construction and the Community, Business and Personal Services sectors of the Manitoba economy from February to March. There was a decline in the number employed in manufacturing during this period although manufacturing employment is normally stable from February to March. Employment in the other industrial sectors of the Manitoba economy approximated their regular seasonal patterns.

Some of the apparent slowdown in manufacturing was a result of the declining sales of agricultural implements and accessories. The initial pinch was felt by the sales people, then the manufacturing plants, and finally the suppliers such as

foundaries, steel plants, etc. When the situation does improve, it could be some time until the activity filters back to the suppliers again.

In retail trade, the Manitoba stores to experience the greatest increase in sales over 1969 were the men's clothing and all other stores categories. The most recent data available is for February, and showed men's clothing sales up 20.3 per cent. The all other stores group includes such things as snowmobiles, trailers and mobile homes, and sporting goods, all of which saw substantial activity in recent months. Family clothing stores also experienced increased activity over last year.

Housing construction in Manitoba declined slightly from the dramatic level of 1969 for the first quarter. Starts declined 20 per cent and completions 15 per cent. Although there appeared to be considerable interest in house construction, high interest rates and the lack of mortgage money appear to be a major factor in this reduced activity. The Manitoba Highway program for 1970 was announced with an increase in the level of activity in the northern roads system which was welcomed in that section of the province.

In the Service sector, two trends were beginning to surface. Consulting services to business such as engineers, architects, etc. were experiencing substantial slackening of business and had been forced to release some staff and consolidate offices. On the other hand, the tourist and convention industry was preparing for the increased business associated with Manitoba's Centennial and should be requiring more staff than usual.

In transportation, two recent developments took place that should affect the northern section of the province. Grey Goose Bus Lines takeover of Manitoba Motor Transport of western Manitoba should mean some route and schedule improvements from points north of Dauphin. TransAir's new 737 flights into the North and to Thunder Bay and Toronto have brought the northern communities into fuller jet propelled service.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment in Saskatchewan strengthened considerably during March after a substantial decline in February. The number of persons employed increased from 300,000 to 310,000, causing a drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1% from a rate of 7.4% in February. However, the March rate was still higher than the January rate of 5.5% and significantly higher than the 3.6% rate of March, 1969. A normal seasonal upswing in the participation rate increased the labour force by some 6,000 persons from the February level to reach 330,000 in March, partially balancing increased employment and retarding the seasonal drop in Saskatchewan's unemployment rate.

Registered vacancies during March increased sharply in agriculture, transportation, manufacturing, and finance and insurance occupations. Shortages were relatively stable over the month. Prospects for summer employment of university students are exceptionally dim, and full-time jobs are scarce for graduates of Arts, Education, and Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Employment opportunities in Saskatchewan are expected to improve as a result of the designation of Regina, Saskatoon, and part of the northwest as special areas by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. These areas have been accorded this status for particular reasons and will receive aid patterned specifically toward solution of unique problems. Saskatoon and Regina will qualify for secondary industry incentives grants while Meadow Lake in the northwest will also receive special assistance for primary industries and whatever basic supporting services are necessary. A forest industry complex is already planned for this area, which will cost an estimated \$126.5 million and employ approximately 1,200 to 1,500 persons.

The wheat acreage reduction program in Saskatchewan is thought likely to result in a continued reasonably substantial reduction this coming growing season. Production of oilseeds will probably increase substantially. Rapeseed still has a buoyant market although prices are slowly going down because of record production

and the development of alternative sources of edible oils.

Uranium production is currently subject to some uncertainty because of the guidelines recently advanced by Ottawa on foreign ownership and because of difficulties in marketing. Any company now exploring in Saskatchewan that brings a mine into production within six years will be subject to the same regulations that govern existing mines. This fact has important implications for any company carrying out exploratory operations at this time.

Long-term demand for uranium continues to grow, especially in Japan. Mechanical difficulties with enriched fuel reactors in the United States have delayed the capacity operations of some plants. Orders for nuclear stations decreased in 1969, but there is a substantial backlog from 1967. Annual free world requirements are currently 13,000 tons and are expected to increase to 50,000 tons by 1975 and to 100,000 by 1980. The supply has remained constant over the last two years at about 23,600 tons annually which will not be enough by 1975. Supplies will then have to come either from government stockpiles, existing sources of expensive uranium (over \$10 a pound), or from now undiscovered reserves.

Major buyers of Canadian uranium have been Japan and the United States. However, restrictions continue on uranium imports in the United States, and Japan is searching for her own supplies. Future demand for Saskatchewan uranium is thus contingent on the resolution of these two factors. The question of timing is critical. Unless new finds are made, there will probably be a shortage of uranium under \$10 a pound in the 1970's. This continues to be the major selling point for Canadian producers - in effect, "sign long-term contracts at approximately \$8 a pound, or face the prospect of paying \$12 in the late 1970's".

The construction industry in Saskatchewan is off to a slow start as a result of adverse weather conditions and labour problems. Despite this fact and various opinions that the industry is about to suffer a lack-lustre season, indica-

tions are that construction activity this year may reach a level comparable at least with last year. According to D.B.S. statistics, "Institutional Services and Government Departments" is the one sector of the construction industry expected to increase capital and total expenditures in 1970. Several projects are in the planning stages in all areas of the province, and should they reach fruition, employment levels should be at or near 1969 levels. The departure of substantial numbers of those employed in construction trades last year to areas of greater activity may mean the occurrence of some occupational shortages this year, especially in the skilled trades. Such shortages are not likely to be severe, however.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The increasing activity of the oil companies in the Northwest Territories has resulted in excellent employment conditions in the Mackenzie Delta and Tuktoyaktuk. Residents of smaller settlements in the Delta are moving into Inuvik and finding work. In addition, construction jobs are beginning to open up and the CMC is currently involved in the search for workers. There is an adequate supply of unskilled labour, but a shortage of skilled tradesmen.

Registered clients in all occupations decreased to 115 in February from 306 in January, the main reason being a decline of 94 men registered for structural work. Vacancies increased from 26 to 37 between the two months, primarily in professional, technical, and managerial occupations for men.

Courses under the aegis of Canada Manpower Training Programs are being conducted at Fort Smith. Five graduates of a business education course are now employed. A training-in-industry program is starting at Arctic Red River, north of the Arctic Circle, in lumbering. In addition, the takeover of the Eastern Arctic from the Federal Government by the Government of the Northwest Territories has resulted in inquiries about training-in-industry and skills training.

The active search for oil continues in the Mackenzie Delta. Construction of a pipeline connecting the Alaska North Slope and the Canadian Arctic oil fields with Edmonton, and ultimately the American Midwest is almost certain. The huge reserves of oil discovered in Canada have precipitated increased research into the building of the pipeline. A consortium of nine major oil companies is working with 48" pipe near Inuvik while Imperial Oil is studying the possibility of using smaller pipe.

Employment conditions are improving in the fishing industry as a result of the establishment of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. In one year, total earnings of Northwest Territories fishermen rose from \$438,200 to \$631,000. As well,

additional corporation spending on construction will open up new job opportunities. The major project is a modern freezing and packing plant, to be supported by the construction of one or two lake stations equipped with ice machines, and a new lake freighter to be built in Riverton, Manitoba.

Mineral exploration continues and mining production in the Territories now exceeds \$115 million a year. Lead and zinc together account for \$98 million of the total. The profusion of mining interests and the increased activity in all phases of the industry have stimulated research into the high cost of transportation. The use of hovercraft trains is now being investigated, both as a means of efficient transportation and as a way of reducing or eliminating possible damage to the delicate ecology of the tundra. Trucking and air freighting are still relied on extensively. Many of the roads, however, are usable only in winter.

Construction projects are major employers of native people and opportunities are opening up in the new town of Edzo, 70 miles southwest of Yellowknife, and in Yellowknife itself. In order to meet the labour needs in Edzo, a short course in basic rough carpentry has been organized by the Department of Education and twelve adults will be trained under Canada Manpower Training Programs.

ALBERTA ECONOMY IN 1969

High levels of economic activity in the major urban areas of Alberta helped to sustain growth in the province during 1969.

Calgary had the highest population growth rate of any metropolitan area in Canada between June of 1968 and 1969. Population estimates indicate an increase from 361,000 to 375,000 (+3.7%)¹ in Calgary and an increase from 425,000 to 437,000 (+3.0%)¹ in Edmonton. During the same June-to-June period the provincial population was estimated to increase from 1,526,000² to 1,561,000². Almost three-quarters of the total population growth took place in the two major urban areas.

As a reflection of the activity induced by a rapidly expanding population it might be noted that Edmonton and Calgary accounted for 19,544³ of the total 22,662³ dwelling unit starts in Alberta during 1969.

There were a total of 46 large industrial projects (valued at \$100,000 or more) completed in Alberta during 1969. Of these 46 projects, 25⁴ were located in Calgary or Edmonton.

There was some evidence in the last two months of the year that construction activity - as indicated by building permits issued - was slowing in the major centres. The overall performance of the provincial economy in 1970 will be determined to a major extent by growth that takes place in the two metropolitan areas and other urban centres such as Lethbridge and Red Deer.

In other areas and industrial sectors, Alberta was influenced in 1969 by problems in the international markets for wheat; oil and gas discoveries in Alaska

¹D.B.S. Daily - February 26, 1970

²A.B.S. - Annual Review - 1969 - p.10

³C.M.H.C. Housing Starts - 1969, Table 5 - p.5, Table 9 - p.9

⁴Annual Review of Business - 1969 - p.18

and the Northwest Territories.

The agricultural difficulties stemmed from a poor crop year in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the difficulties with the International Grains Agreement which led to reduced wheat prices and the loss of markets. The oil industry was affected by the discoveries on the north slope of Alaska, the voyage of the Manhattan and the possibility of a trans-Canada oil pipeline from the Arctic. The natural gas industry was stimulated by the decreasing reserves in the United States. After several years of construction expansion in Alberta, Finance Minister Benson announced in April 1969 that in three provinces - Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta - attempts would be made to moderate an inflationary rate of increase concentrating on the construction industry. Depreciation rebates on new construction were to be deferred, which, it was thought, would postpone new construction starts until the deferment was removed. In manufacturing, the demand for goods in western Canada had increased to the extent that firms in eastern Canada were ready to open western branches to produce goods for the western market. Thus the manufacturing sector increased in size and diversified, especially in Alberta.

LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

During 1969, the labour force in Alberta rose from 605,000 in January to 633,000 in December. In January 1969 the labour force was 6.7 per cent greater than in January 1968. Comparing December 1969 to December 1968, this margin of growth had declined to 3.3 per cent. Labour force growth was rapid during the first part of the year but then slackened in the second half. Coincidentally, this is the same time at which the Consumer Price Index began to slow down. Both trends continued into the first quarter of 1970. Some further insight into this overall movement can be gained by separating the male and female sectors from the total figures.

Growth in the male sector for the first half of 1969 averaged 3.4 per cent above the first half of 1968. For the last half it averaged 1.6 per cent above 1968. Nevertheless, for the year as a whole, its average annual growth of 2.7 per cent was

well above the national rate.

In Alberta, the male participation rate in the labour force (averaging nearly 80 per cent in 1969) is considerably above the national and regional average. However, the usual seasonal increase for the spring and summer seasons in male participation in the labour force was not as large in 1969 as in the immediately preceding years. Male participation for the 1969 January to May period was above 1968 levels, however, from June to December, it was below both the 1968 and 1967 levels.

ANNUAL AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

1967	99,000
1968	90,000
1969	94,000

The cash position of the farming sector had spillover effects into the retail trade portion of the economy. When the effects of reduced spending power began to be felt in the summer, the demand for male and female sales clerks and office help was also reduced. As a result, growth in female participation in the labour force slowed and female labour force growth in 1969, compared to 1968 levels, from a spectacular average of 9.2 per cent in the first six months to a still very healthy average of 5.8 per cent in the last six months of 1969.

However, females did continue to comprise an increasing proportion of the labour force. In 1969, females formed an average of 32.9 per cent of the Alberta labour force, compared to 31.9 per cent in 1968.

The Alberta rate of unemployment in 1969 at 2.7 per cent was only half the national rate. However, unemployment showed some increase over 1968 levels in October. The average rates of unemployment for the winter, spring, and summer seasons of 1969 in Alberta were similar to those of recent years; the fall season averaged slightly higher than usual.

AGRICULTURE

The value of grain sold in 1969 was \$106 million lower in 1968. One-third of the farmers' total cash income of nearly \$639 million was derived from the sale of grain.

Alberta, although less dependent on wheat than the other Prairie Provinces, still felt the effects of the series of events which were cumulative since the fall grain crop of 1968 was harvested in a wet unsalable condition. Record breaking cold temperatures in January 1969 hindered attempts to dry the grain and much that was attempted was ruined or the process became too expensive to continue.

A warm spring led to an early completion of seeding. Because demand for wheat had dropped throughout the world, the Canadian government had asked for a 3.5 million acreage total national cutback in acreage devoted to wheat down to 25,600,000 acres. In Alberta, 5,000,000 acres were put to wheat, down 13 per cent from 1968. It had been thought that a wheat acreage reduction of 25 per cent in Alberta would enhance market prospects. In addition, 10,400,000 acres were seeded with oats, barley, flax, rye, rapeseed and tame hay. Other crops accounted for 2,000,000 acres, and 7,000,000 acres were put to summer fallow.

The slowdown of wheat sales in the early months of the year increased credit requirements of farmers. The winter had caused a disproportionate amount of liquid assets of the farm to be directed toward drying grain. The lack of sales did not replenish these funds and the normal channels of credit were tightening or had disappeared. Farm cash receipts for the first nine months of 1969 were \$723 million, down 9.7 per cent over the same period last year. These difficulties complicated diversification to livestock and other crops.

Almost ideal summer weather conditions produced a crop, yielding an average of 27.2¹ bushels to the acre, totalling 678,099,000 bushels for all of Canada, 4 per

¹D.B.S. - The Wheat Review, Cat. #22-005.

cent higher than the 1968 crop on 12 per cent fewer acres. This situation was common throughout the world and world wheat stocks, of which Canada holds 40 per cent, rose by 37 per cent while world wheat sales declined by 20 per cent.

In many instances, formerly relied-upon net importers of grain became exporters, (e.g. the Soviet Union began to export grain to the United Kingdom) further reducing the demand for wheat and putting downward pressure on its price. To maintain a constant share of the market, it became necessary to match prices with the European Economic Community, the instigators of price cuts, and the floor fell out of the International Grains Agreement. Canadian authorities attempted to preserve the I.G.A., however, in doing so, Canada's share of the market fell from 25 per cent to 19 per cent as France and Australia increased their sales in areas formerly allocated to Canada. Besides losing market shares to other exporters, some importers, notably within the Soviet bloc, were slow to honour their previous commitments to purchase grain from Canada. As a result, the situation for wheat farmers became more serious and the opportunity for diversifying to other products became more remote.

Sales of farm implements and equipment in Alberta were \$82,114,000¹ in 1969 from \$93,040,000¹ in 1968, a decrease of 11.7 per cent. In northern Alberta, sales were down more than in the southern half of the province. The rate at which farms were sold increased in the northern half of the province and the price of farm land accordingly decreased.

During this period the A.R.D.A. program was being used actively by the federal and provincial governments. In the north, in Census Divisions 12, 14, and 15, A.R.D.A. was used to consolidate marginal and uneconomic farm units into larger more viable ventures. Farm management training programs were begun and assistance was offered to rural-urban population shift in these areas. Other aid was forthcoming in July as the federal government made available \$300,000,000 in advances to

¹D.B.S. - Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, Cat. #63-009.

farmers for farm-stored grain at 6 cents per bushel up to a maximum of \$6,000 per farm.

Export sales continued to be slow until the end of the year and totalled 254,540,000¹ bushels, down 25 per cent from 1968. Moreover, exports during the 1968-69 crop year (August 1, 1968 to July 31, 1969) were 285,260,000 bushels, down 8.4 per cent from the previous crop year. Total exports for the 1969-70 crop year, however, are off 23 per cent from 1968-69 levels to December 1969 and stand at 98,280,000 bushels. Export sales in 1969 were valued at \$472,703,000, down 30.9 per cent from 1968.

Those areas which were engaged in diversified agriculture are not being affected to as great an extent as those dependent on wheat. Farmers in the Lloyd-minster area, for example, were purchasing feeder steers and disposing of their surplus grain stocks in this manner. The stockyards in the town sold 166,000 head of livestock in 1969 for \$38,000,000, an increase of 31,000 head and \$14,000,000 over 1968. The 1969 figures represent a weekly cash injection of \$731,000 into the local economy, which has served to offset the effects of the sagging wheat sales.

Livestock marketings in total were worth \$369 million to the provincial economy. Poultry and dairy products added another \$17 million and \$43 million, in that order, to farm cash incomes.

Stocks of feeder cattle and hogs have increased over the year and there is optimism that livestock prices will remain reasonably firm in 1970.

OIL, GAS, AND OTHER MINERALS

The discovery of vast quantities of oil at Prudhoe Bay in Alaska, has shifted the emphasis of exploration from northwest Alberta to the Mackenzie Delta

¹D.B.S. - The Wheat Review, Cat. #22-005.

region of the Northwest Territories and to an area north of the continent taking in Melville, Ellef Ringnes, and the small islands between. In this context the important concerns of the Alberta economy rest in two areas. (1) What will be the effects if (economic) oil reserves are discovered in the Canadian Arctic? and (2) How will this oil be delivered?

Canadian oil policy now divides the market for crude oil into two regions. Since the major source of oil in Canada at present is Alberta, henceforth, Alberta oil will mean Canadian oil. Alberta crude is the sole source of supply to the area west of the Ottawa Valley. Quebec and Maritimes refineries import crude oil from the Middle East and South America. If the discoveries at Atkinson Point and other future discoveries on the Arctic Islands prove to be economic, then this new source of supply would reduce the demand for Alberta oil. The effects of this new exploration surge in the north has been to decrease exploration in Alberta. Throughout 1969, there was an attempt by Alberta producers to gain access to the eastern Canadian market and to increase exports to the American refineries bordering the Great Lakes. If Alberta oil is allowed east of the Ottawa River, then it is estimated that the cost of the pipeline, and the extra transmission costs involved afterward would increase the price of Alberta crude oil by 40 cents per barrel, which would then make Canadian oil more expensive than American (at present it averages about 10 cents below American oil prices.)

In an agreement signed with the United States in 1967, Canada agreed to a declining growth rate for crude oil exports east of the Rocky Mountains to the United States up to 1971. Exports to the U.S. in 1969 were to be no more than 306,000 barrels per day. In December alone, Canadian exports averaged over 750,000 barrels per day to the U.S. American experts have agreed that the production/consumption ratio for oil in the U.S. is a declining function and will continue to be so even with full production in Alaska.

The oil and gas industry in Alberta has been expanding at a considerable pace in 1969. Total output was \$1,096,500,000, the second year in a row in which the

billion-dollar mark had been exceeded. The activity in the Arctic, and the probability of economic reserves in the area, raises the second question - that of delivery.

Oil production in Alberta averaged more than 1,000,000 barrels per day in December 1969. But the theoretical capacity of the Canadian oil delivery system at Cromer, Manitoba, the last entry point of western oil, is 934,000 barrels per day. It is evident that the demand for oil is greater than the system's capacity to deliver, although, since U.S. President Nixon's newly announced oil quota of 395,000 barrels per day from Canada, this problem becomes smaller.

If the Arctic discoveries prove to be economic, then two choices will be available to producers: (1) Shipment by tanker via a northwest passage, a feat accomplished by an American ship last summer, but two problems beset this method: (a) the danger of pollution to the Arctic is high because of the nature of the area and the permanent ice pack; (b) this method has not been tested in winter when conditions are worse and the channels freeze completely. (2) Shipment via pipeline to Edmonton, to tie in with the Interprovincial and Transmountain systems. The second method seems most likely to occur and Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Research Ltd., a group of seven petroleum and two pipeline companies, have funded \$2.0 million toward examining the costs and problems in establishing such a pipeline. Tests are now being conducted at Inuvik with 48-inch pipe. A 48-inch pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Inuvik to Edmonton would cost \$2.2 billion to construct. This would enable Alaskan, Arctic, and Albertan oil to be gathered and shipped to Edmonton and beyond. It would also encourage exploration in Alberta in areas adjacent to the location of the pipeline.

Two major problems are associated with this plan. First, if Alaskan oil is to be mixed and shipped with Canadian oil, a continental oil policy will have to be established between the two governments. Second, because the existing delivery system is at capacity, the extra production could not be carried unless the Edmonton-to-Ontario pipeline is expanded considerably. Notwithstanding many uncertainties, the

oil industry expanded in Alberta in 1969 and was a major stabilizing force to the economy.

The volume of sulphur produced rose slightly in 1969 but prices were weak and the total value of production dropped just over \$16 million from \$76.8 million in 1968 to \$60.7 million in 1969.

The value of coal production rose slightly along with the tonnage produced. Coal production was valued at \$13.9 million in 1969 versus \$12.1 million in 1968.

With the start of production and shipments of coal to Japan in 1970, it is expected that both production and value will jump dramatically in the next year and beyond:

CONSTRUCTION

The construction industry which was undergoing rapid expansion during the period 1965 to 1968 began to slow down in 1969. The table below demonstrates construction activity from 1966 to 1969:

<u>Value of Building Permits</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>\$(000,000)</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>
1966	330.3	
1967	391.4	18.5
1968	466.9	19.3
1969	476.3	2.0

SOURCE: D.B.S. - Building Permits, Cat. #64-001, Table I (1969 from January 1970)

Most of this building activity occurred within the centres of Calgary and Edmonton and much emphasis was on residential, multiple-dwelling units. In 1969, in

Edmonton especially, the housing market for apartments became saturated with the result that vacancy rates for the larger units (two, three bedrooms) began to rise in the fall. This result was expected and in the winter plans were begun for a change-over in the spring from residential to non-residential construction.

On April 1, 1969, the Finance Minister in the federal government announced that the rate of inflation in Canada had become too high to tolerate for an extended period into the future. One source of inflationary pressure was identified as being the construction industry in Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia. A policy was implemented which deferred depreciation rebates on new construction for two years. This was expected to reduce the demand for building materials in the non-residential sector and reduce the bottleneck for skilled tradesmen in the residential sector. A side effect might have been decreased employment of construction workers in the provinces contributing the most to inflation. However, that did not happen in Alberta where the level of construction employment increased by nearly 7 per cent over the 1968 figure¹.

The total value of all construction work (both building construction and engineering construction) performed in Alberta in 1969 has been estimated according to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to have exceeded \$1,561 million, or increased by better than 6.5 per cent².

The value of building permits issued in Alberta rose 2 per cent in 1969 to \$476,316,000³ after previous yearly increases of 19.3 per cent and 18.5 per cent, however, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Alberta did slow its increase. From January to December 1968 prices rose by 3.7⁴ per cent and the same rate of increase was observed through 1969. However, from August to December 1968 prices had risen by 1.4 per cent. For the comparable period in 1969 the C.P.I. rose only 0.9 per cent.

¹D.B.S. - Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. #72-008; also see p.10 - A.B.S. - Annual Review of Business Conditions.

²A.B.S. - Annual Review of Business Conditions - 1969

³D.B.S. - Building Permits, Cat. #64-001 - January 1970

⁴D.B.S. - Price Indexes, Cat. #62-002.

The value of new construction in Alberta was augmented by the building of the new town of Grande Cache in the foothills area north of Jasper National Park. As it happened, the construction industry in Alberta had its most prosperous year in 1969.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector of the Alberta economy continued to grow in 1969. As the value of shipments of provincially-manufactured goods rose by 7.0 per cent to \$1,634,500,000¹, Alberta's manufacturing base has broadened to include almost all types of goods with an emphasis on the available primary resources. The meat-packing industry expanded in southern Alberta and oil-based firms such as chemical and plastics manufacturers grew quite rapidly. The most dramatic growth has been in mobile home construction.

In 1961 the value of production in the manufacture of recreational trailers, mobile home and industrial camp trailers totalled \$2,900,000. In 1969, the total value has been about \$60,000,000, a growth of near 20 fold. There are now 50 separate mobile home manufacturers in Alberta, grouped around the four major centres of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Red Deer. Single plants are located in Lloydminster, Grande Prairie, and Medicine Hat. The firms in the smaller centres are, in many cases, the major employers in the area.

The production process used in most firms is that of assembling prefabricated parts of the product on an assembly-line basis. Thus, this industry has given rise to sub-industries producing components. Most of these plants are in major centres where the necessary skills are in supply.

Another major development in the manufacturing sector of the provincial economy has occurred as a function of population growth. As markets remote from the

¹D.B.S. - Value of Shipments of Own Manufacture by Province of Origin, Cat. #31-201P.

eastern manufacturing areas grow, it becomes more economical to establish secondary plants in Alberta to service local markets and to eliminate transportation and other costs associated with the movement of manufactured goods. So it was in Alberta in 1969, as branches of large national and international manufacturers were located in the province. This, in turn, has induced a demand for other goods and services and has established a broad manufacturing base for the province. An economy, such as that in Alberta, which is moving away from the dependency upon primary and natural resources exhibits a greater degree of stability.

TRADE AND SERVICES

The single largest employer of people in Alberta is the Community Business and Personal Services sector of the economy. Here employment rose from an average of 140,600 in 1968 to an estimated 153,900 in 1969 - an increase of 9.5 per cent¹.

Although employment was not expanding as rapidly in the Trade sector as in most other sectors, its average monthly employment increased almost 5,000 above the 1968 level².

The total value of retail trade rose to nearly \$2.2 billion from just over the \$2.0 billion mark in 1968³. The increase of 8.3 per cent in 1969 was about the same performance as that achieved through 1968.

Both the Trade and Services sectors have shown early signs in 1970 that their performance will continue to add both impetus and stability to the Alberta economy in 1970.

¹D.B.S. - Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. #72-008; see also A.B.S. - Annual Review of Business Conditions - 1969 - p.10.

²Ibid.

³D.B.S. - Canadian Statistical Review - April 1970 - p.78.

STATISTICAL SECTION

LABOUR FORCE

PRAIRIE REGION				PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
	Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture (thousands of persons)	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
1966	1,248	1,222	982	357	329	562
1967	1,268	1,239	995	358	332	578
1968	1,318	1,280	1,051	372	342	604
1969	1,351	1,312	1,069	373	350	628
1968 Jan.	1,248 ^b	1,196 ^b	996 ^c	354	325	569
Feb.	1,247 ^b	1,199 ^b	1,010 ^c	353	318	576
March	1,256 ^b	1,206 ^b	1,005 ^c	354	323	579
April	1,286 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,013 ^c	364	335	587
May	1,328 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,036 ^c	370	352	606
June	1,338 ^b	1,302 ^b	1,056 ^c	379	350	609
July	1,383 ^b	1,342 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	364	632
Aug.	1,377 ^b	1,346 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	360	630
Sept.	1,337 ^b	1,311 ^b	1,067 ^c	380	350	607
Oct.	1,344 ^b	1,320 ^b	1,081 ^c	380	350	614
Nov.	1,344 ^b	1,309 ^b	1,084 ^c	380	342	622
Dec.	1,331 ^b	1,286 ^b	1,088 ^c	381	337	613
1969 Jan.	1,309 ^b	1,256 ^b	1,055 ^c	374	330	605
Feb.	1,318 ^b	1,266 ^b	1,059 ^c	371	335	612
March	1,309 ^b	1,261 ^b	1,052 ^c	372	334	603
April	1,332 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,048 ^c	367	347	618
May	1,384 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,072 ^c	379	367	638
June	1,381 ^b	1,348 ^b	1,080 ^c	381	367	633
July	1,411 ^b	1,373 ^b	1,099 ^c	389	370	652
Aug.	1,407 ^b	1,381 ^b	1,093 ^c	386	370	651
Sept.	1,352 ^b	1,330 ^b	1,058 ^c	368	354	630
Oct.	1,342 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,060 ^c	364	344	634
Nov.	1,333 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,072 ^c	363	339	631
Dec.	1,334 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,086 ^c	360	341	633
1970 Jan.	1,306 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,052 ^c	364	325	617
Feb.	1,315 ^b	1,245 ^b	1,049 ^c	365	324	626
March	1,332 ^b	1,263 ^b	1,065 ^c	368	330	634

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>BRANDON</u>	<u>MOOSE JAW</u>	<u>PRINCE ALBERT</u> (dollars per week)	<u>LETH- BRIDGE</u>	<u>MEDICINE HAT</u>	<u>RED DEER</u>
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	86.42	80.01	81.78	80.03	87.29	85.23
	Feb.	87.87	82.02	82.14	82.03	89.07	85.73
	March	86.14	80.56	82.78	81.74	94.58	82.00
	April	85.73	82.01	83.79	81.32	89.47	84.89
	May	86.53	84.06	85.44	81.07	90.97	82.52
	June	85.48	85.77	86.51	84.25	93.07	86.09
	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	93.13	123.74	95.79	110.36	94.58

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

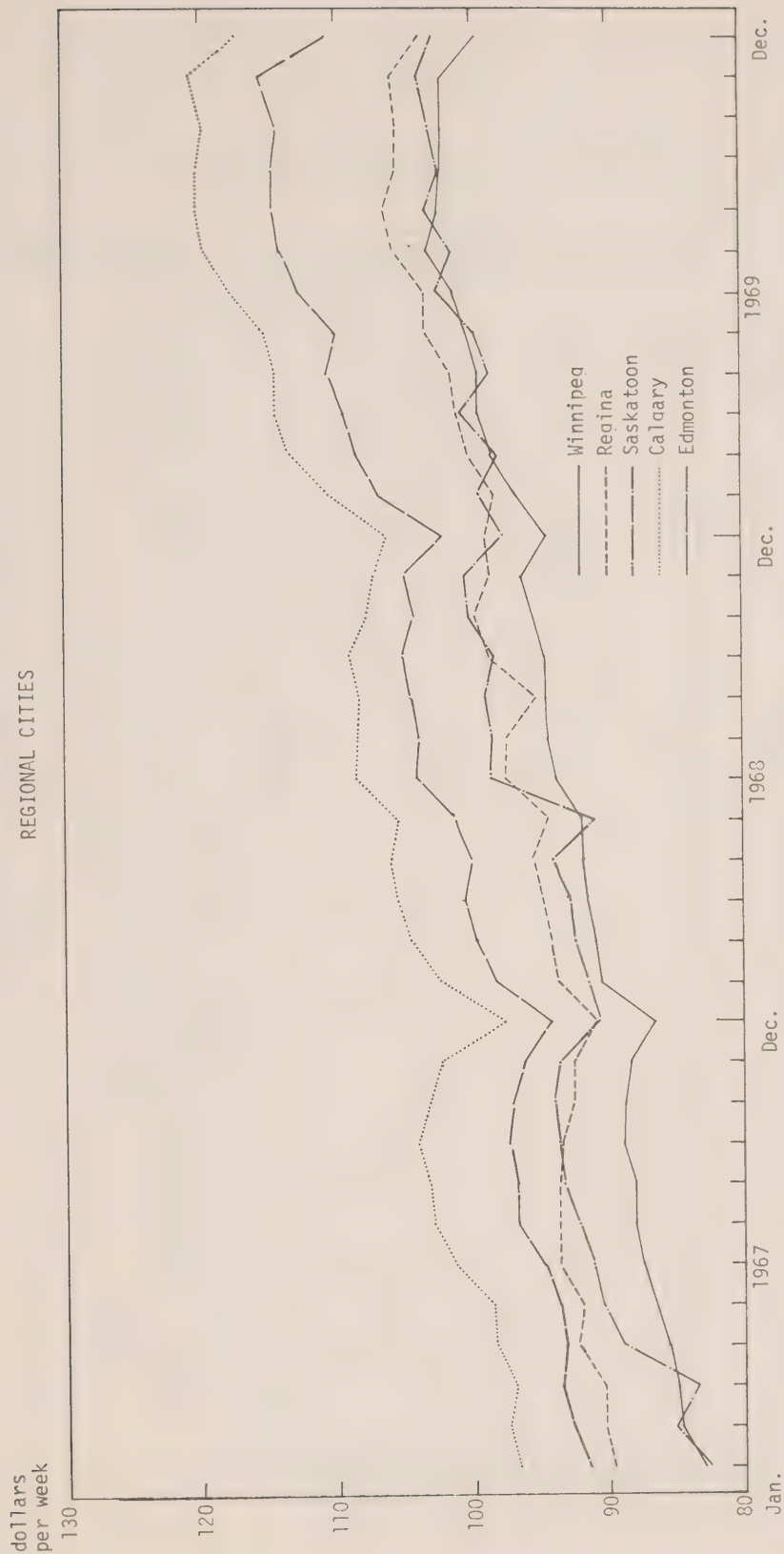
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u> (dollars per week)	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	83.07	89.75	82.78	96.82	91.49
	Feb.	84.81	90.33	84.95	97.45	92.80
	March	85.01	90.42	83.54	97.00	93.61
	April	85.71	92.38	89.07	98.26	93.22
	May	86.52	91.98	90.63	98.60	93.84
	June	87.53	93.88	91.29	101.42	94.70
	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	95.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.70	103.83	102.90	117.15	110.76

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REGIONAL CITIES



SOURCE: D.B.S. 72-002 Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

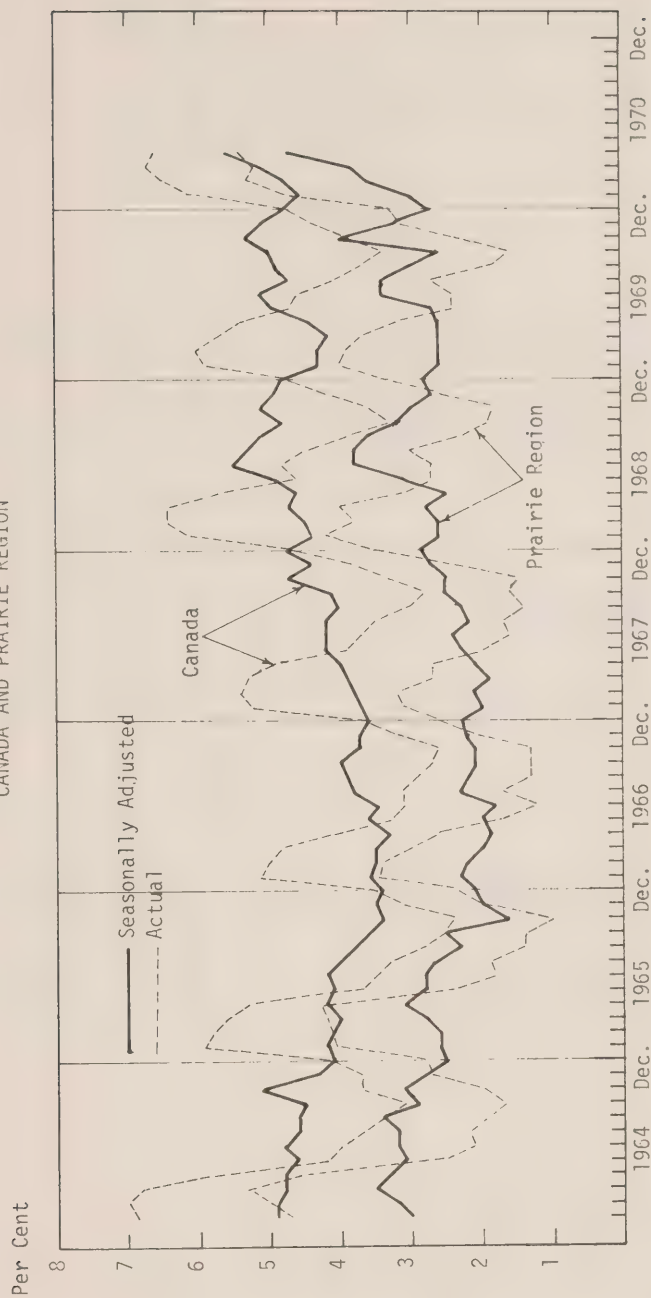
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹

Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
	Feb.	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1
	March	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9
	April	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.1
	May	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.3
	June	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	4.2	2.4
	July	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	2.2
	Aug.	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
	Sept.	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	2.5
	Oct.	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
	Nov.	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.7
	Dec.	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.9
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.8
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.9	3.1
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.8
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.8
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.1	3.6
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	5.1	3.0
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.9	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	2.8
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	5.9 ^d	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.6
	Feb.	6.0 ^d	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.6
	March	5.7 ^d	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
	April	5.4 ^d	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.6
	May	4.7 ^d	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.7
	June	4.6 ^d	1.8	3.0	2.4	5.1	3.4
	July	4.1 ^d	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.4
	Aug.	3.7 ^d	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
	Sept.	3.4 ^d	1.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	2.6
	Oct.	3.9 ^d	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.0
	Nov.	4.4 ^d	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.1	3.2
	Dec.	4.7 ^d	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.7
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	6.1 ^d	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.0
	Feb.	6.5 ^d	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6
	March	6.7 ^d	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.8

¹The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
 Letter (d) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%.
 SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

February 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	777	270	484	114	1,273	485	6	-
Clerical	836	1,669	787	1,866	1,545	3,437	5	14
Sales	335	355	569	950	821	735	-	3
Services	833	1,000	1,090	1,674	1,550	2,021	8	16
Farm., Fish., Forestry	753	20	1,186	15	778	17	3	-
Processing	239	96	128	57	303	121	1	-
Machine Trades	610	26	835	7	877	16	3	-
Bench Work	377	275	82	82	321	247	-	-
Structural Work	5,614	16	6,984	4	7,410	12	56	-
1 Registered clients without employment seeking full time work.								

REGISTERED VACANCIES

February 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	147	44	88	20	331	53	12	-
Clerical	75	229	26	91	108	445	1	8
Sales	63	26	96	39	251	124	-	-
Services	90	259	28	189	111	359	5	11
Farm., Fish., Forestry	31	-	24	-	61	7	-	-
Processing	41	3	5	-	42	15	-	-
Machine Trades	227	5	41	-	192	3	-	-
Bench Work	89	223	14	5	56	33	-	-
Structural Work	236	-	42	2	221	1	7	-

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

1969

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>PRAIRIE REGION (No.)</u>	<u>Manitoba (Percent)</u>	<u>Saskatchewan (Percent)</u>	<u>Alberta (Percent)</u>
<u>March 1970</u>				
786.782.090 SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	110	100	-	-
075.378.014 REGISTERED NURSE	54	81	4	15
306.878.010 HOUSEKEEPER AND MAID	51	51	14	35
307.878.010 NURSEMAID	35	66	20	14
<u>April 1970</u>				
786.782.090 SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	131	94	-	6
306.878.010 HOUSEKEEPER AND MAID	75	53	20	27
075.378.014 REGISTERED NURSE	56	77	3	20
307.878.010 NURSEMAID	30	67	20	13
620.281.014 AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	24	58	17	25
313.381.018 COOK (H. & R.)	23	26	22	52

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA

Brandon	153 - 11th Street	727-0686
Dauphin	38 - 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S.W.	857-3401
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue, Box 389	623-3453
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5366
Inkster Park	1315 McPhillips Street	586-8346
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	233-3469

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan	1302 - 3rd Street	634-3624
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424
North Battleford	1254 - 100th Street	445-9481
Prince Albert	10 - 13th Street	763-2613
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue	525-8171
Saskatoon	101 - 22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324
Weyburn	161 - 3rd Street	842-5424
Yorkton	31 - 3rd Avenue	783-9421

ALBERTA

Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816
Calgary	1123 - 4th Street, S.W.	263-0540
Camrose	Federal Building	672-5597
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365
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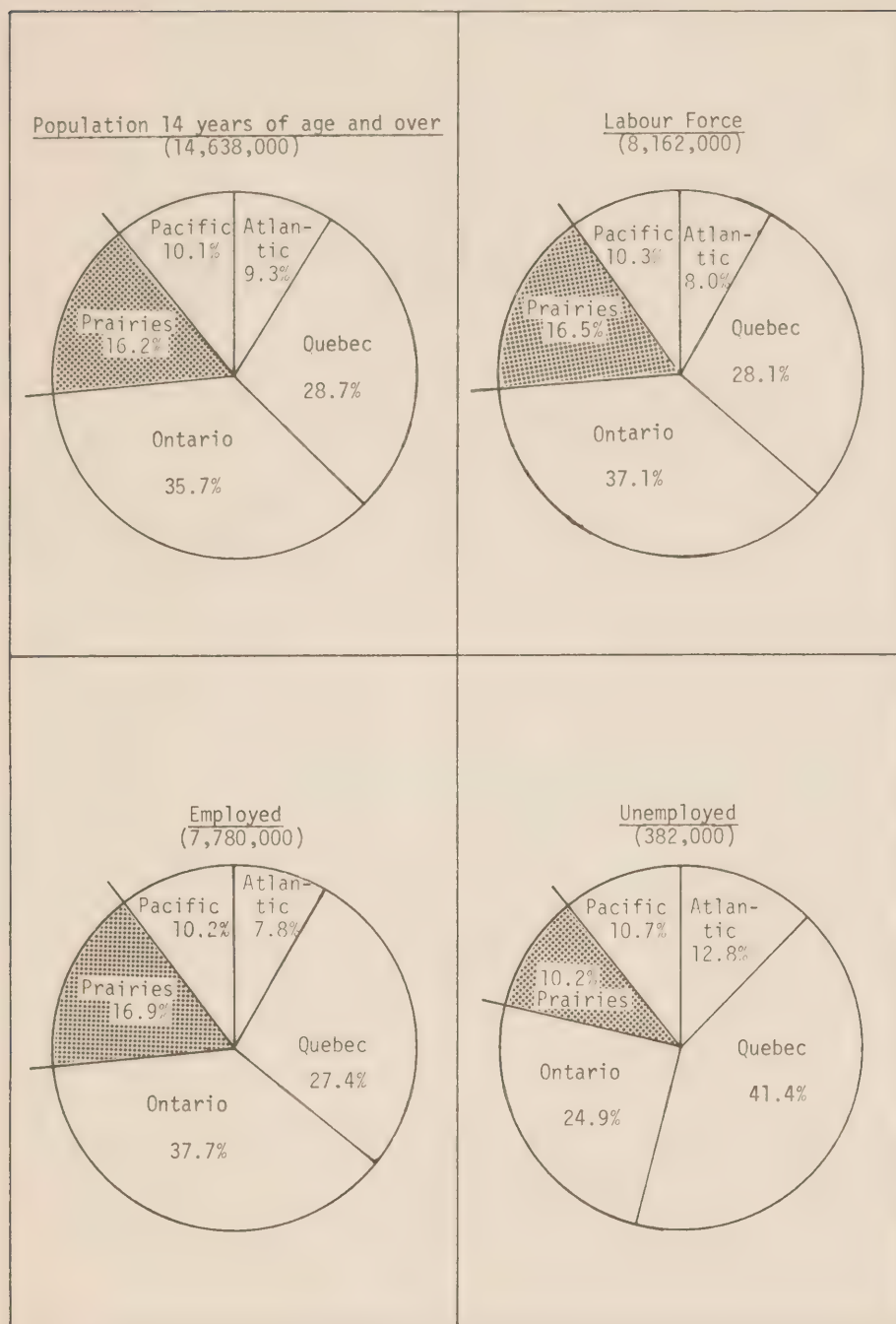
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SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

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PRAIRIE Manpower Review

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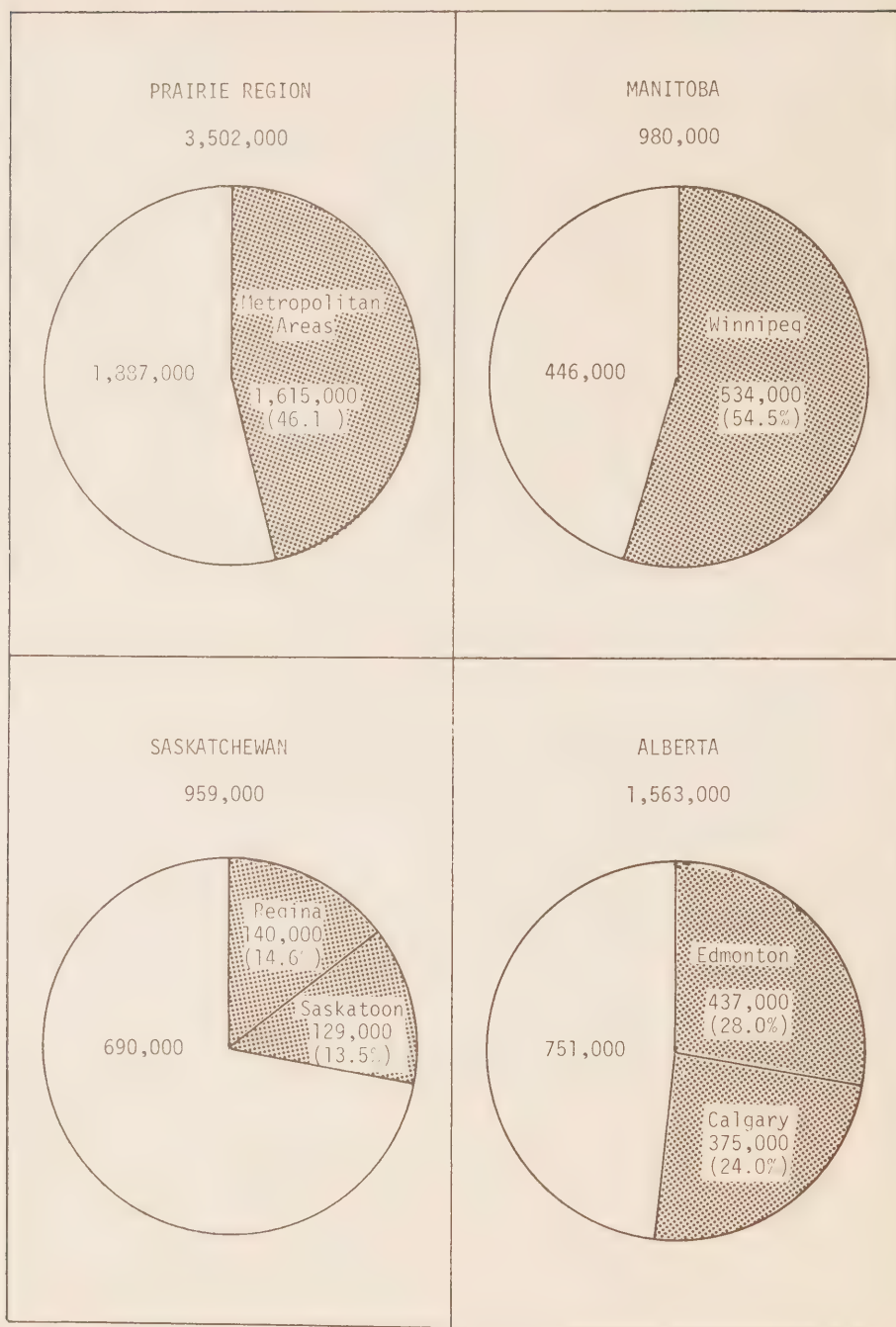
- MANPOWER PROJECTIONS TO 1975

Government of Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration

- June 1970

Volume 3 No.3

POPULATION
PROVINCIAL AND METROPOLITAN AREAS - 1969¹



¹Provincial figures are estimates as at July 1, 1969 and Metropolitan figures are estimates as at June 1, 1969.

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

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Volume 3. No. 3

May-June 1970

PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued July 1970

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

May 1970

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>
Population	Apr. 1969 Apr. 1970	21,007,000 21,324,000	+ 1.5	3,491,000 3,517,000	+ 0.7
Immigration	1968 1969	183,974 161,531	- 12.2	25,483 20,146	- 20.9
Labour Force	May 1969 May 1970	8,248,000 8,465,000	+ 2.6	1,384,000 1,415,000	+ 2.2
Employment	May 1969 May 1970	7,862,000 7,952,000	+ 1.1	1,351,000 1,351,000	0.0
Unemployment	May 1969 May 1970	386,000 513,000	+ 32.9	33,000 64,000	+ 93.9
Unemployment Rate (as % of Labour Force)	May 1969 May 1970	4.7% 6.1%	N.A.	2.4% 4.5%	N.A.
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	May 1969 May 1970	116.11 123.71	+ 6.6	111.20 118.23	+ 6.3

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

PRAIRIE REGION

MAY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force increased from 1,341,000 in April to 1,415,000 in May. Most of the increase was accounted for by persons 14 to 24 years of age. Employment increased by 82,000 in contrast to the increase of 74,000 in the labour force, thus reducing the number unemployed in May to 64,000 from 72,000 in April. The unemployment rate accordingly dropped to 4.5% from 5.4%, a normal phenomenon at this time of year. However, the May, 1970 rate was well above the May, 1969 rate of 2.4%.

The following figures summarize the labour force figures for April and May.

	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Employed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployment Rate</u> (%)
April	1,341	1,269	72	5.4
May	1,415	1,351	64	4.5
Change	+ 74	+ 82	- 8	- 0.9

The Prairie unemployment rate in May was, as usual, one of the lowest in Canada. Ontario had a slightly lower rate of 4.2%. The only region to experience an increase in unemployment in May was the Pacific, primarily because of the high incidence of labour unrest. On the basis of the twelve month period from May, 1969 to May 1970, unemployment increased in all regions but the Atlantic, as the following table shows:

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>					
	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
May, 1969	2.4	7.8	7.2	3.2	4.5	4.7
May, 1970	4.5	6.6	8.6	4.2	8.1	6.1
Change	+ 2.1	- 1.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 3.6	+ 1.4

Employment in agriculture in the Prairie Region increased from 206,000 in April to 249,000 in May. However, compared to May 1969, agricultural employment was down by 30,000 people, or 10.8%. Non-agriculture employment was up 2.8%.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION REGISTRATIONS

The total number of clients registered for full-time or part-time employment at CMC's in the Prairie Region increased by 17% between March and April (see tables in Statistical Section). The increase was distributed fairly evenly geographically, but was heavily concentrated occupationally. Professional, technical and managerial registrations increased by 98.4%, reflecting the end of the university year. Most other occupations showed some increase in registrations with the exception of machine trades for men, which declined marginally. Overall increases in registrations by sex were proportionately quite similar (16% and 19% for males and females respectively).

Alberta experienced a larger increase in registrations, (20.9%) than did Saskatchewan (14.7%) or Manitoba (13.6%). The Northwest Territories showed a 60% increase but the absolute number of registrations is still small relative to any one of the provinces. Aside from professional, technical and managerial employment, occupations showing the largest increases were clerical jobs for women in Manitoba and Alberta (27.3%); service jobs in Saskatchewan (12%); farming, fishing and forestry jobs in Alberta (60.4%); and structural jobs for men, primarily in Alberta (23.7%).

The increase in registrations between March and April (17%) was significantly higher than the increase between February and March (2.7%). Most of the difference can be attributed to the sudden influx of new university graduates into the labour force. It is also probable that a substantial number of people who withdrew from the labour force during the winter are again looking for work. This hypothesis is supported by the relatively large increases in registrations for farming, fishing, forestry and structural jobs.

The following figures are a summary of the more detailed tables to be found in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹ PRAIRIE REGION

Occupations	March		April		% Change	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Prof., Tech., Manag.	2,856	978	5,365	2,242	+87.6	+129.2
Clerical	3,737	7,350	4,470	8,800	+19.6	+ 19.7
Sales	1,896	2,695	1,999	3,003	+ 5.4	+ 11.4
Service	3,722	5,266	3,880	5,536	+ 4.3	+ 5.1
Farm., Fish., Forestry	2,913	49	3,291	142	+12.9	+189.8
Processing	558	232	570	233	+ 2.2	+ 0.4
Machine Trades	2,686	52	2,640	41	+ 1.7	- 21.2
Bench Work	694	485	691	491	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Structural Work	21,761	38	24,516	20	+12.6	- 47.4

¹Without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN. 757.

NOTE: Figures for March do not agree with figures published in the March-April Review due to changes in the MAN 757 forms. Clients registered for full-time or part-time work are now being combined starting with the April MAN 757. Reporting will continue in this manner in the future. The two categories for March were added in this issue to facilitate comparison whereas only full-time registrations were considered in the last issue.

VACANCIES

Registered vacancies increased by 53.9% in the Region between March and April (see tables in Statistical Section). This increase, although much greater than the 17% increase in registered clients, still did not bring the total number of vacancies in April

(7,944) appreciably closer to the total number of registrations (67,930). However, it is a significant improvement over the February-March increase of 4.4%.

Almost half the increase was the result of a strong demand for labour by the farming, fishing, and forestry sector in Alberta. Between March and April, vacancies rose from 88 for men and 5 for women to 1,225 and 702 respectively. The primary reason for this upsurge was the result of seasonal hirings of some 1,700 sugar beet workers in the Lethbridge area.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations also experienced a relatively high increase. The number of vacancies rose from 692 in March to 1,073 in April (55%). However, compared to the increase in registrations for this occupational group, the improvement in the number of vacancies was relatively insignificant.

Most other occupations showed increased vacancies, with the exception of clerical and sales jobs for women. The total number of vacancies in April was distributed fairly evenly among men (58%) and women (42%).

The following table is a summary of the March and April vacancies for the Region.

REGISTERED VACANCIES - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>March</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Prof., Tech., Manag.	565	127	751	322
Clerical	189	745	204	733
Sales	430	248	441	201
Service	252	902	358	1,172
Farm., Fish., Forestry	170	6	1,389	706
Processing	86	13	86	20
Machine Trades	401	10	437	11
Bench Work	171	255	199	266
Structural Work	583	10	638	10

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757.

SHORTAGES:

Principal occupational shortages in the Region decreased slightly from 339 in April to 330 in May, primarily because of reduced demand for housekeepers and maids. The persistent shortage of sewing machine operators in Manitoba continued into May. The breakdown of principal shortages is included in tabular forms in the Statistical Section.

ALBERTA

The general slump in economic conditions and employment opportunities continued into April in Alberta. In spite of a slight growth in total employment of 1.4%, labour market conditions were significantly weaker than one year ago. There were 33,000 persons unemployed in April (5.2% of the labour force) as compared to 18,000 in April, 1969 (2.9%). Between March and April the male sector of the labour force rose by 0.9% to 426,000 and the female sector rose by 0.5% to 213,000. The percentage of women in the labour force has declined this month to last year's level and the female participation rate, which was growing during 1969, has stabilized since November at 1969 levels. Demand for labour has declined most sharply in the construction and manufacturing sectors throughout the province, and in the trade and services industries in Northern and Central Alberta.

Wheat acreage in Alberta is expected to be reduced by 31% in 1970, a somewhat higher figure than the overall reduction of 26% predicted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A major increase is indicated in oil seed acreage, with intentions for rapeseed and flax seed acreages up 86% and 59% respectively from 1969. Potato acreage is expected to increase by 11% in 1970.

Employment opportunities in manufacturing are significantly lower this year, although some improvement may be expected in the latter part of 1970, when a number of projects initiated under the Department of Regional Economic Expansion's incentives program will be completed and in operation.

SASKATCHEWAN

The economic situation in Saskatchewan has not improved measurably over the last few months. Population continues to decline as opportunities for employment decrease. The latest estimates from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate a loss of 5,000 people in the three month period from January 1, 1970 to April 1.

Contrary to normal seasonal trends, unemployment increased during April to 6.6% because of an increase in the labour force greater than the increase in the number employed. However, some increasing seasonal activity was apparent in the higher number of vacancies registered during April. Significant increases occurred in the Service, Farming, and Structural categories for men, and in Service employment for women.

Industries most affected by the slowdown of the economy are construction, agriculture, and, increasingly, retail trade. The decline in construction activity is primarily attributable to the slackening of the potash boom, and the widespread labour unrest throughout the province. Government projects in particular have been curtailed as a result of the provincial government's stand on the wage demands of construction workers.

On top of the uncertainty resulting from the current state of world wheat markets, employment conditions in Saskatchewan agriculture have been affected recently by adverse weather conditions. Only 33% of the cereal grain crop had been seeded in April compared to 50% at the same period last year. However, this situation may have some positive influence on farm operator decisions to reduce wheat acreage under the LIFT program. The current consensus is that wheat acreage will be reduced by about 45% in Saskatchewan. Diversification is increasing notably into potatoes at Outlook, and into breeding stock in the Prince Albert, Wynyard, North Battleford, and Whitewood area.

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, total farm net income in Saskatchewan, which is realized net income adjusted for the value of inventory changes, decreased by \$13 million, or 2.8%, between 1968 and 1969. On a national basis, farm net income declined by 3.1%. Alberta and Manitoba, however, experienced decreases of 19.8% and 25.0% respectively, primarily because grain inventories are on a much smaller scale in these two provinces than in Saskatchewan. The concept of farm net income is used in calculating the contribution of agriculture to National Income and in making comparisons with net income of non-farm business enterprises.

MANITOBA

Employment in Manitoba declined fractionally between March (352,000) and April (349,000). This April's employment level continues to run slightly below the last April's figure, a pattern which has prevailed on a comparative monthly basis since last September. The past three months in a row employment has been 1.7% lower than the corresponding 1969 month.

Meanwhile the labour force also declined slightly from March to April and this meant that the unemployment rate changed very little - 4.3% in March to 4.6% of the April labour force of 366,000.

The labour force was almost the same on an April-to-April basis. There were slightly more women and slightly fewer men in the labour force this April.

The Manitoba Agriculture Department reports that seeding was completed by late June in Western, Central and Interlake districts of the province. Seeding was delayed in areas along the Red River and in the Altona area there was extensive flooding of crops which had been

seeded prior to June 10th. Moisture conditions were reported good to excellent in all regions except the Interlake where more rain was required.

Employment activity in the mining industry has been very limited in the past month. Well qualified miners have been contacting the Winnipeg CMC seeking employment opportunities which are not as numerous as a year ago.

Demand for workers in the construction industry is regarded as exceptionally low as viewed by the Winnipeg area CMCs. There is the possibility that with increased competition for fewer jobs more workers are applying directly at the job site.

Heavy equipment operators are being recruited by several construction companies for major projects and some shortages are expected to develop in this area as the summer progresses.

A strike by glassworkers in June has apparently not disrupted other phases of construction work.

The present lower level of business activity has had a strong influence on the trucking industry during the past month. For some companies this has meant that the demand for extra help did not materialize, and the limited number of requests for workers is being met easily.

The Tourist and Convention Association of Manitoba have indicated that over 180 conventions are expected this Centennial year totalling about 60,000 delegates. This should give a substantial lift to the hotel and restaurant industry as well as the retail trade sector.

PROJECTIONS OF MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS*

INTRODUCTION

The projections of manpower requirements described in this discussion paper were made as part of a continuing program of projection studies in the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The full results have been presented in a report entitled A Projection of Manpower Requirements by Occupation in 1975: Canada and its Regions by B. Ahamad. The study was designed as an attempt to show the effects of growth and changes in the structure of the economy on the pattern of manpower requirements. It was considered that such a study would permit an evaluation of the impact of general economic policies on the structure of manpower requirements and constitutes a useful background for the development of consistent and related manpower policies in the wider context of changes in the economy.

METHODS USED

The projection study takes account of four basic sources of change in the pattern of manpower requirements in the economy. These are: (i) changes in the scale of the economy; (ii) changes

* *This article by Mr. I. M. Rash of the Research Branch is a succinct account of the concepts employed in the development of the projections and of the applications and interpretations to be placed upon the resultant estimates. For readers wishing to examine the report in greater detail it may be purchased from your local Queen's Printer's Bookshop. A Projection of Manpower Requirements by Occupation in 1975: Canada and its Regions by B. Ahamad. (1969) Pp. 315; Catalogue No. MP34-469, Price: \$3.50.*

in the industrial composition of the total output of the economy;
(iii) changes in Labour productivity within each industry and
(iv) changes in the occupational structure of manpower requirements within each industry. Twelve industry divisions and 162 occupational classes are distinguished in the study. The degree of occupational detail is the maximum attainable in view of the data constraints and the general framework adopted for the study.

The methods used in the study were greatly influenced by the time available for the study, and by considerations of occupational data availability. A major effort was directed towards the development of data on the labour force, cross classified by occupation and industry, for the census years 1941, 1951 and 1961 and for the five Regions for the year 1961 will be published shortly in a separate study entitled Historical Statistics of the Canadian Labour Force Classified by Occupation and Industry by B. Ahamad.

Projections for Canada and for the five Regions were made using slightly different methods. The difference in procedures used was necessitated by lack of requisite data at Regional level. Consistency between the National and Regional projections was, however, secured.

PROJECTIONS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

The projections of manpower requirements by occupation in 1975 at National level were arrived at by using a three-step procedure:

- (i) Output in each industry projected to 1975.
- (ii) Productivity in each industry was projected to 1975.

These two steps when combined yield projections of employment by industry. Employment in Public Administration, Agriculture, and Fishing and Trapping was projected directly.

- (iii) The occupational structure within each industry was projected on the basis of data for 1941, 1951, 1961. The projected occupational structure for each industry was then used to disaggregate total industry employment into occupational requirements within each industry.

Occupational requirements in 1975 for the whole economy were obtained by aggregation over industries.

PROJECTIONS AT REGIONAL LEVEL

A two-step procedure was used in making the Regional projections:

- (i) Employment in each of 12 industry divisions was projected directly for each Region.
- (ii) For each Region, the occupational structure in each industry in 1975 was arrived at by assuming that the change in the occupational structure in each Region between 1961 and 1975 was at the same rate as the National rate.

Steps (i) and (ii) when combined yield occupational requirements in each industry in each Region. Manpower Requirements by occupation for each Region as a whole are obtained by aggregation over industries.

Two alternative projections are presented for Canada and for the Regions. The alternative projections for Canada are based on alternative projections of productivity in each industry. The alternatives for the Regions are based on alternative projections of employment in each industry.

CONCEPTS PROJECTED

Two concepts have been projected: (i) Total requirements in each occupation in 1975 and (ii) The Required Manpower Inflow in each occupation between 1961 and 1975.

The concept of total requirements in each occupation in 1975 is a stock concept. This is the number of persons required in each occupation in 1975 if the economy grows along its trend path and if the assumptions about output and productivity growth and changes in the occupational structure are satisfied. It is important to note that the requirements projected are (i) Trend values and (ii) Conditional in the sense defined above.

The concept of Required Manpower Inflow (1961-75) is a flow concept. The Required Manpower Inflow is the difference between requirements in 1975 and survivors in 1975 from the stock of 1961. Survivors in each occupation are estimated by allowing for withdrawals due to mortality and retirement. Movements which may occur, between Regions or between occupations, during the period 1961-1975 are not taken into account.

The Required Manpower Inflow in each occupation is thus the gap which has to be filled by new entrants, immigration, mobility between Regions, and net movements into the occupation with or without retraining.

THE RESULTS

A sample of results is provided in the two tables appended. The results relating to occupations presented in the sample tables have been consolidated to 12 occupational divisions: the full study contains similar results for 162 occupational classes.

While there are important differences between the two alternative projections for 1975, each shows broadly similar main characteristics. Total manpower requirements are projected on either basis to rise to a trend value of more than 8.9 million, with a continued rapid growth in the white-collar and service occupations, which is especially marked in the professional and technical occupations. Labouring and primary occupations are projected to continue the fairly rapid decline which has been experienced in recent decades, with the effect of reducing the total in these occupations to not more than about 10% of the labour force. While the absolute numbers in the other major occupation groups are projected to increase absolutely, their share of the total labour force is projected to remain about the same as in 1961.

Analysing the results by region, total manpower requirements are projected to be greatest in Ontario for all occupations except for some of the primary occupations. Ontario and Quebec together account for roughly 60% to 70% of the national requirements in almost every occupation. Requirements for farmers and farm workers are projected to be greatest in the Prairie region, while requirements for fishermen are projected to be greatest in the Atlantic region. In the other two primary occupations requirements tend to be fairly evenly distributed among all regions.

The required manpower inflow is projected to be greatest for craftsmen, and then in the professional and technical occupations. In the primary occupations, as one would expect, an outflow is indicated. As in the case of total manpower requirements, the required manpower inflow is projected to be greatest in Ontario and for all occupations, except the primary occupations. Furthermore, Quebec and Ontario together account for the bulk of the required manpower inflow in most occupations.

USES AND INTERPRETATIONS

In discussing the uses of the projections it is important to bear in mind the limitations inherent in the results of a study which has, of necessity, to rely on a less than adequate data base. Furthermore, a projection of manpower resources by occupation would be a necessary complement to the requirements projections. At present it is almost impossible to make a satisfactory projection of manpower resources by occupation on account of acute data limitations and the lack of adequate conceptual structures for the analysis of inter-occupational mobility and occupational substitution. However, suggestions are offered as to the manner in which the requirements projections may be used in the meantime:

The projected rates of growth of manpower requirements by occupation could be used in the development of indicators of the attractiveness of different occupations for training. Other sources of information, such as results from cost-benefit studies and knowledge about remuneration in the occupation, would also be utilized simultaneously to arrive at a sound assessment.

The projected required manpower inflow by occupation can similarly be utilized to identify declining occupations. The occupations for which a negative required manpower inflow is indicated would be unattractive for training.

A comparison of the required manpower inflow by occupation across Regions offers useful suggestions as to the scope for mobility, retraining or immigration as the appropriate policy measure to use. Thus, if a negative required manpower inflow is indicated for an occupation in all Regions, it would follow that mobility between Regions would not be an effective policy instrument. Retraining of members of that occupation would be the appropriate measure to deal with the potential surplus in the occupation.

The projections leave considerable scope for the exercise of judgement on the part of the users. This is particularly so when an occupational class for which a projection has been made contains components which move in different directions. Similarly, the exercise of judgement is called for when the medium term trend for an occupation, as indicated by the projection, is different from the short term trend assessed on the basis of other evidence.

CURRENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

It is recognised that the projections of manpower requirements and required manpower inflow (1961-75) by occupation discussed in this paper can be improved and strengthened in a number of ways. Efforts are being made to incorporate these improvements as far as is feasible. The lack of detailed data is a major problem encountered in occupational studies of the

type discussed in this paper. Further disaggregation along the occupational dimension as well as along the industrial and geographical dimensions have been mentioned as lines for future development in discussions with some of the users of the projections. These suggestions are receiving serious and urgent consideration. Further disaggregation by occupation appears, at this stage, to be hazardous. This is for the following reasons: (a) Variations in the occupational structures of industries over time become somewhat unsystematic and sensitive to random fluctuations as the number of occupations and/or industries is increased beyond the present limits. (b) For a very detailed occupational classification, the degree of inter-occupational mobility and substitutability would be so high that the concept of requirements would cease to be applicable.

Similar reasons render projections for small geographical areas somewhat hazardous to make: a high rate of inter-area mobility in response to labour market conditions would seriously limit the usefulness of the projections. One may also add that special developments, such as the setting up of a new plant or the closing down of an old one, which cannot be foreseen in a medium term projection exercise, would have a proportionately marked impact on the projected manpower requirements for a small area.

Having discussed some of the difficulties inherent in the further disaggregation of the projections, it is possible to outline developments which are considered feasible and which are currently being attempted.

The projection study by B. Ahamad had to rely on simple trend projections of output by industry since a mechanism for linking output by industry in a systematic way to the pattern

of final demands could not be constructed within the time available for the study. A computable econometric model is being developed by the Department, in collaboration with other Federal Government agencies, which would permit a systematic translation of final expenditure patterns into patterns of output by industry. A more detailed industry breakdown than that used in the Ahamad study is contemplated. In conjunction with projected productivity levels in each industry, the output by industry projections would yield manpower requirements by industry for detailed industry groups.

The projected requirements by detailed industry group at national level would be used to arrive at projections of manpower requirements by industry at Regional level, and wherever possible, at Provincial level. A reliable procedure for the conversion of industry manpower requirements by Province into occupational requirements by Province would require a major effort in terms of data development which can take place only over a number of years. In the meantime it is hoped that users of the projections in the Provinces would be able to combine the industry employment projections with their qualitative knowledge of occupational structures of the industries to arrive at an assessment of the prospects for specific occupations in their areas.

It is also proposed, in our programme of research, to establish the educational requirements of the labour force implied by the occupational requirements projected. These, in conjunction with projections of the labour force by level of education, will provide guidance to a variety of decision makers in the economy.

The question of data development, which was mentioned briefly above, is recognized as a major area for research effort. Decennial censuses constitute, at present, our only source of information on a comprehensive basis about detailed occupations in the economy. An attempt is being made to ascertain the most practical manner in which detailed occupational information can be generated more frequently. The possibility of utilizing information generated by the operations of the Department is also being examined.

PROJECTED MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPATION DIVISION BY REGIONS, 1975

Thousands

	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia		Canada	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Alternative Projections												
Managerial	49.4	51.1	205.8	209.8	306.3	305.6	122.2	123.7	79.8	82.2	763.7	772.6
Professional and Technical	89.0	95.2	404.0	416.4	516.5	521.6	223.2	227.1	132.4	136.0	1,366.8	1,397.5
Clerical	73.0	75.9	369.3	378.6	575.8	578.2	202.0	207.1	123.4	128.6	1,340.6	1,366.0
Sales	39.1	41.5	158.6	163.6	237.0	238.5	92.3	95.6	57.7	61.1	585.6	601.2
Service and Recreation	84.0	90.0	348.7	361.7	460.8	470.5	204.4	210.3	125.6	130.2	1,222.1	1,261.4
Transportation and Communication	46.0	46.9	161.7	167.7	194.6	196.9	80.4	82.9	52.4	53.8	533.3	546.2
Farming	21.4	16.4	84.6	77.7	126.4	114.7	199.4	171.0	25.7	23.6	457.7	403.8
Logging	8.8	8.0	14.1	12.6	7.5	6.8	6.8	4.2	11.9	10.6	50.8	43.9
Fishing	18.2	12.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	2.8	24.6	17.9
Mining	10.3	9.5	11.3	10.4	21.1	17.8	12.6	11.2	6.1	5.3	59.4	52.5
Craftsmen	151.0	146.6	634.3	618.8	919.0	887.5	288.7	279.3	200.5	195.9	2,198.9	2,133.4
Labourers	32.1	31.8	91.2	90.9	118.0	116.3	51.8	50.3	31.4	30.9	322.5	318.5
All Occupations	622.2	625.3	2,484.4	2,509.1	3,483.7	3,454.9	1,485.8	1,464.2	850.0	861.0	8,926.0	8,914.4

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY DIVISION BY REGION, 1975

	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia		Canada	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	Alternative Projections											
Agriculture	19.3	13.8	79.1	71.7	115.5	102.7	194.1	165.0	22.0	19.5	430.0	372.7
Forestry	9.6	8.6	18.5	16.2	12.6	11.4	10.0	5.4	22.6	19.4	73.3	61.0
Fishing	18.7	12.4	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	24.4	16.8
Mining	19.4	17.8	31.7	28.7	45.5	36.6	44.0	37.9	14.8	12.4	155.4	133.4
Manufacturing	98.0	89.9	589.6	558.6	999.3	946.6	163.9	151.0	150.0	142.9	2,000.8	1,889.0
Construction	50.3	46.5	147.1	137.6	212.7	202.4	113.7	102.0	55.2	51.2	479.0	539.7
Transportation	59.7	63.5	173.0	192.2	198.8	212.8	121.3	132.8	75.0	80.0	627.8	681.3
Public Utilities	8.6	8.3	21.7	20.4	32.3	31.7	15.0	14.0	8.0	7.1	85.6	81.5
Trade	97.8	106.4	370.9	389.9	525.2	537.3	230.0	243.9	129.1	139.0	1,353.0	1,416.5
Finance	17.5	18.5	112.2	118.4	153.0	157.3	51.0	54.5	35.1	39.6	368.8	388.3
Service	172.5	188.8	758.6	793.6	979.9	107.4	438.5	453.9	280.5	292.6	2,630.0	2,736.3
Public Administration	50.8	50.8	181.4	181.4	208.0	208.0	102.3	102.3	55.5	55.5	598.0(a)	598.0(a)
All Industries	622.2	625.3	2,484.4	2,509.1	3,483.7	3,454.9	1,485.8	1,464.2	850.0	861.0	8,926.0	8,914.4

(a) Only one projection was made for public administration because of the difficulty in specifying a reasonable alternative.

STATISTICAL SECTION

LABOUR FORCE

PRAIRIE REGION				PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE			
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1967		1,268	1,239	995	358	332	578
1968		1,318	1,280	1,051	372	342	604
1969		1,351	1,312	1,069	373	350	628
1968	Jan.	1,248 ^b	1,196 ^b	996 ^c	354	325	569
	Feb.	1,247 ^b	1,199 ^b	1,010 ^c	353	318	576
	March	1,256 ^b	1,206 ^b	1,005 ^c	354	323	579
	April	1,286 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,013 ^c	364	335	587
	May	1,328 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,036 ^c	370	352	606
	June	1,338 ^b	1,302 ^b	1,056 ^c	379	350	609
	July	1,383 ^b	1,342 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377 ^b	1,346 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337 ^b	1,311 ^b	1,067 ^c	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344 ^b	1,320 ^b	1,081 ^c	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344 ^b	1,309 ^b	1,084 ^c	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331 ^b	1,286 ^b	1,088 ^c	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309 ^b	1,256 ^b	1,055 ^c	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318 ^b	1,266 ^b	1,059 ^c	371	335	612
	March	1,309 ^b	1,261 ^b	1,052 ^c	372	334	603
	April	1,332 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,048 ^c	367	347	618
	May	1,384 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,072 ^c	379	367	638
	June	1,381 ^b	1,348 ^b	1,080 ^c	381	367	633
	July	1,411 ^b	1,373 ^b	1,099 ^c	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407 ^b	1,381 ^b	1,093 ^c	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352 ^b	1,330 ^b	1,058 ^c	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,060 ^c	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,072 ^c	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,086 ^c	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,052 ^c	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315 ^b	1,245 ^b	1,049 ^c	365	324	626
	March	1,332 ^b	1,263 ^b	1,065 ^c	368	330	634
	April	1,341 ^b	1,269 ^b	1,062 ^c	366	335	640

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
<i>a</i>	0.0% - 0.5%
<i>b</i>	0.6% - 1.0%
<i>c</i>	1.1% - 2.5%
<i>d</i>	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>BRANDON</u>	<u>MOOSE JAW</u>	<u>PRINCE ALBERT</u>	<u>LETH- BRIDGE</u>	<u>MEDICINE HAT</u>	<u>RED DEER</u>
		(dollars per week)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	86.42	80.01	81.78	80.03	87.29	85.23
	Feb.	87.87	82.02	82.14	82.03	89.07	85.73
	March	86.14	80.56	82.78	81.74	94.58	82.00
	April	85.73	82.01	83.79	81.32	89.47	84.89
	May	86.53	84.06	85.44	81.07	90.97	82.52
	June	85.48	85.77	86.51	84.25	93.07	86.09
	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March.	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	93.13	123.74	95.79	110.36	94.58
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	112.44	98.30
	Feb.	96.62	99.17	118.31	99.98	108.63	102.56

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

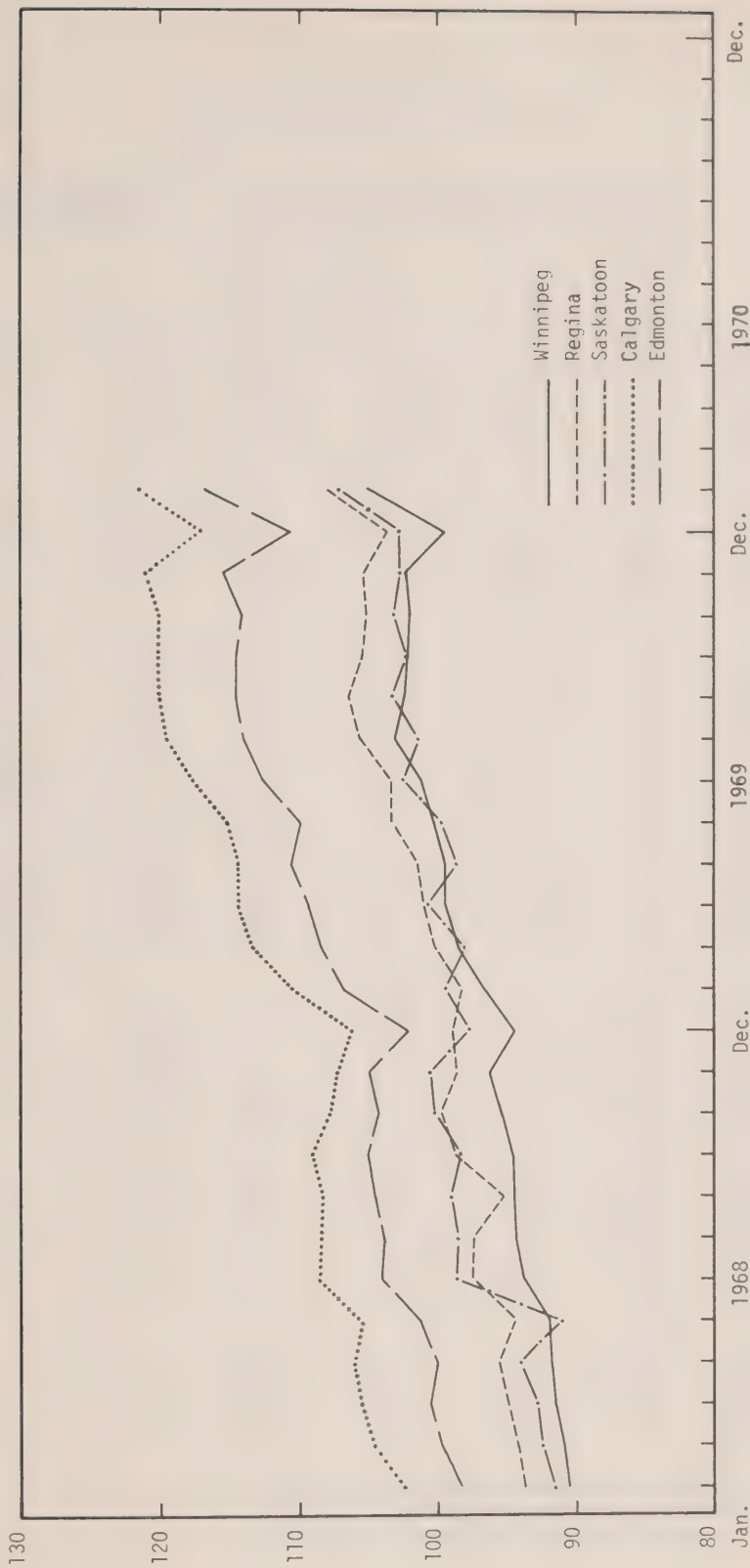
MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u>	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>
		(dollars per week)				
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	83.07	89.75	82.78	96.82	91.49
	Feb.	84.81	90.33	84.95	97.45	92.80
	March	85.01	90.42	83.54	97.00	93.61
	April	85.71	92.38	89.07	98.26	93.22
	May	86.52	91.98	90.63	98.60	93.84
	June	87.53	93.88	91.29	101.42	94.70
	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	95.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.70	103.83	102.90	117.15	110.76
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	105.09	108.00	107.19	121.62	116.95
	Feb.	105.27	107.90	107.40	122.58	118.35

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REGIONAL CITIES

dollars
per week



SOURCE: D.B.S. 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

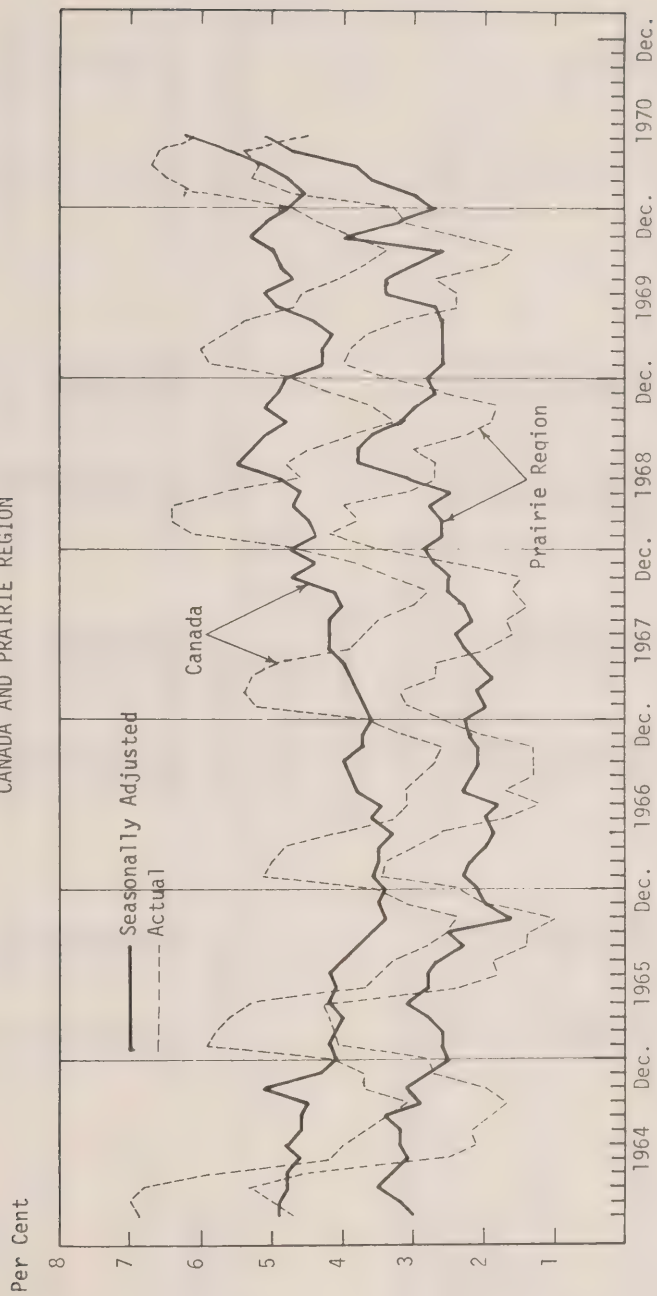
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹

Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
	Feb.	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1
	March	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9
	April	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.1
	May	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.3
	June	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	4.2	2.4
	July	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	2.2
	Aug.	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
	Sept.	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	2.5
	Oct.	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
	Nov.	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.7
	Dec.	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.9
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.8
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.9	3.1
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.8
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.8
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.1	3.6
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	5.1	3.0
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.9	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	2.8
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	5.9 ^d	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.6
	Feb.	6.0 ^d	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.6
	March	5.7 ^d	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
	April	5.4 ^d	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.6
	May	4.7 ^d	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.7
	June	4.6 ^d	1.8	3.0	2.4	5.1	3.4
	July	4.1 ^d	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.4
	Aug.	3.7 ^d	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
	Sept.	3.4 ^d	1.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	2.6
	Oct.	3.9 ^d	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.0
	Nov.	4.4 ^d	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.1	3.2
	Dec.	4.7 ^d	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.7
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	6.1 ^d	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.0
	Feb.	6.5 ^d	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6
	March	6.7 ^d	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.8
	April	6.6 ^d	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.7

¹The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
 Letter (d) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%
 Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

MARCH 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA.		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	805	282	613	127	1,426	567	12	2
Clerical	912	1,459	938	2,163	1,882	3,702	5	26
Sales	409	519	567	1,193	920	978	-	5
Services	806	1,008	1,096	1,824	1,812	2,398	8	36
Farm, Fish, Forestry	887	25	1,202	13	817	11	7	-
Processing	155	80	135	50	268	102	-	-
Machine Trades	675	31	960	3	1,046	18	5	-
Bench Work	348	216	73	83	273	186	-	-
Structural Work	5,883	13	7,818	9	7,985	16	75	-

¹Registered clients without employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

MARCH 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	140	38	102	32	307	56	16	1
Clerical	57	193	28	95	103	449	1	8
Sales	70	50	109	47	251	151	-	-
Services	64	263	43	249	139	383	6	7
Farm, Fish, Forestry	38	1	44	-	88	5	-	-
Processing	32	3	9	1	44	9	1	-
Machine Trades	157	6	52	-	189	4	3	-
Bench Work	91	231	11	5	67	19	2	-
Structural Work	253	10	71	-	259	-	10	-

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

April 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tec., & Manag.	1,613	624	1,500	692	2,236	925	16	1
Clerical	1,014	1,894	1,163	2,185	2,286	4,677	7	44
Sales	448	604	625	1,213	925	1,179	1	7
Services	851	1,066	1,241	2,028	1,772	2,405	16	37
Farm, Fish, Forestry	833	20	1,217	17	1,223	105	18	-
Processing	155	79	129	48	284	105	2	1
Machine Trades	605	21	956	4	1,065	16	14	-
Bench Work	327	243	91	81	273	167	-	-
Structural Work	6,075	8	8,434	8	9,881	4	126	-

¹Registered Clients without employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

April 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	193	72	96	30	458	220	4	-
Clerical	47	278	28	62	128	381	1	12
Sales	82	63	66	50	292	88	1	-
Services	130	463	56	266	170	432	2	11
Farm, Fish, Forestry	51	3	113	1	1,225	702	-	-
Processing	35	14	7	1	42	5	2	-
Machine Trades	199	8	63	1	169	2	6	-
Bench Work	115	240	7	4	75	22	2	-
Structural Work	308	10	90	-	235	-	5	-

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

April - May, 1970

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Prairie Region (No.)</u>	<u>Manitoba (Percent)</u>	<u>Saskat- chewan (Percent)</u>	<u>Alberta (Percent)</u>
<u>April 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	131	94	-	6
306.878.010 Housekeeper and Maid	75	53	20	27
075.378.014 Registered Nurse	56	77	3	20
307.878.010 Nursemaid	30	67	20	13
620.281.014 Automobile Mechanic	24	58	17	25
313.381.018 Cook (H.&R.)	23	26	22	52
<u>May 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	123	100	-	-
306.878.010 Housekeeper and Maid	59	42	22	36
075.378.014 Registered Nurse	55	78	4	18
307.878.010 Nursemaid	29	58	21	21
828.281.022 Electronic Mechanic	22	100	-	-
313.381.018 Cook (H.&R.)	21	48	19	33
939.281.010 Miner	21	-	24	76

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

MANITOBA

Brandon	153 - 11th Street	727-0686
Dauphin	38 - 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S.W.	857-3401
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue, Box 389	623-3453
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5366
Inkster Park	1315 McPhillips Street	586-8346
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	233-3469

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan	1302 - 3rd Street	634-3624
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424
North Battleford	1254 - 100th Street	445-9481
Prince Albert	10 - 13th Street	763-2613
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue	525-8171
Saskatoon	101 - 22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324
Weyburn	161 - 3rd Street	842-5424
Yorkton	31 - 3rd Avenue	783-9421

ALBERTA

Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816
Calgary	1123 - 4th Street, S.W.	263-0540
Camrose	Federal Building	672-5520
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365
Edmonton	10015 - 103 Avenue	429-2621
Edson	5005 - 5th Avenue	723-3326
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Building	743-2082
Grande Prairie	10007 - 101 Avenue	532-4411
High Prairie	2nd Floor, Vanderaegen Building	523-4141
Lethbridge	419 - 7th Street, W.	327-8535
Lloydminster	5003 - 50th Avenue	825-2246
Medicine Hat	141 - 4th Avenue, S.E., Box 788	526-2825
Peace River	10031 - 100th Street	624-4484
Red Deer	4916 - 49th Avenue	346-5556
St. Paul	The Mall, 50th Ave. and 50th St.	645-4428
Stettler	2nd Floor, Federal Building	742-4421
	5104 - 50th Avenue.	
Wetaskiwin	Federal Building	352-3310
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170, Federal Building	873-2746

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	89th Ave. and 114th St., Box 854	432-4291
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Building 153 - 11th Street	727-0686
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	284-5554
U of Manitoba	123 Fletcher Argue Building	269-3561
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Winnipeg and McNiven	536-9544
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	22 Saskatchewan Hall, College Dr.	343-2658
U of Winnipeg	224 Bryce Hall, 515 Portage Ave.	744-2289

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

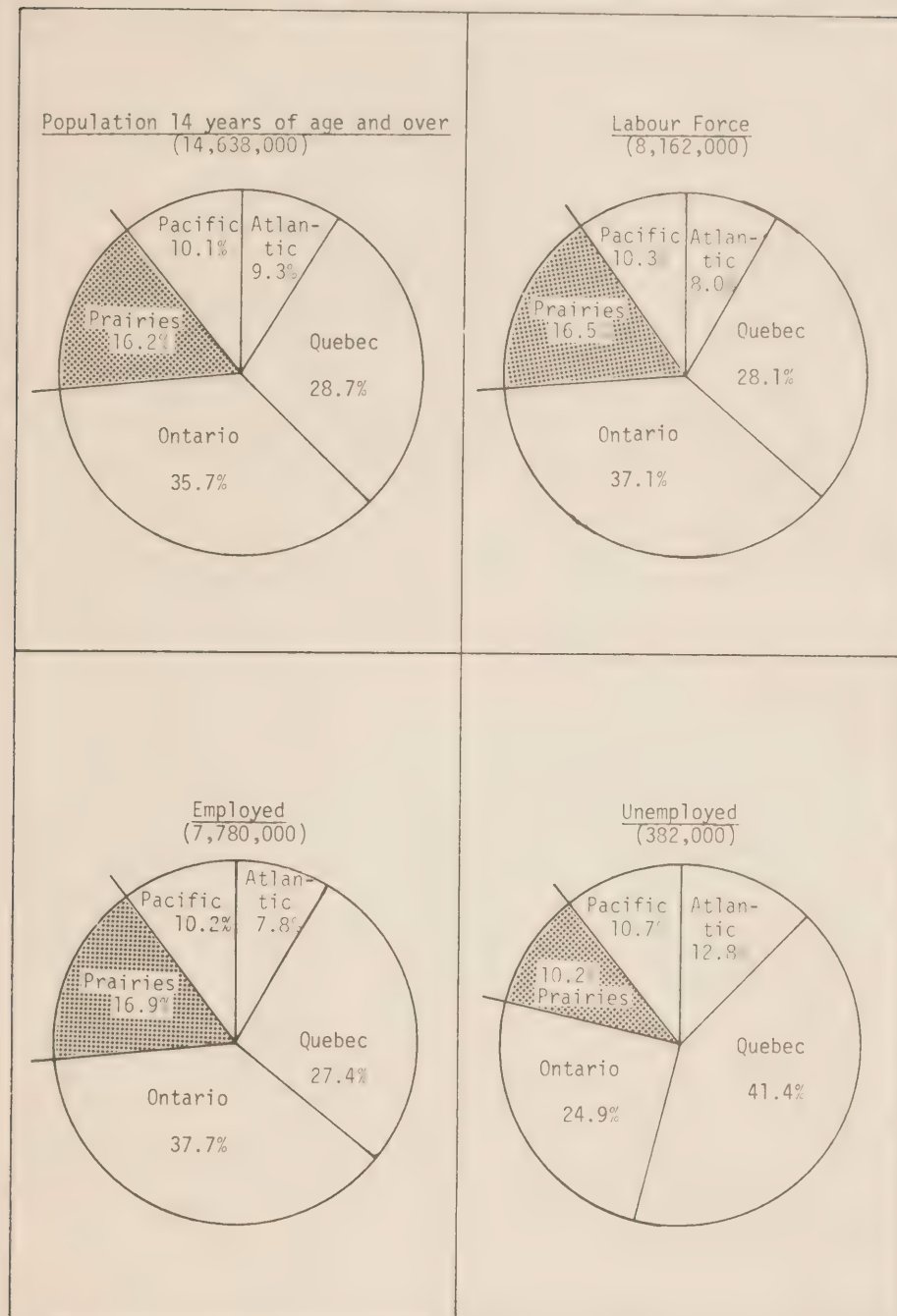
Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	783-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762 - 106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave., N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P.O. Box 1420 Sask. St. and 6th Ave. N.W.	692-0691

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	7th Ave. and 2nd Street, S.W.	262-5671
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744
Dauphin, Manitoba	38 - 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808
Edmonton, Alberta	10007 - 105A Avenue	GA4-8231
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613
Regina, Saskatchewan	4th Floor, Financial Building Scarth Street and 13th Avenue	525-8171
Saskatoon, Sask.	Room 206, Federal Building 1st Avenue and 22nd Street	244-0469
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	344 Edmonton Street	985-3702

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1969



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

Department of Manpower and Immigration
Royal Bank Building
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MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

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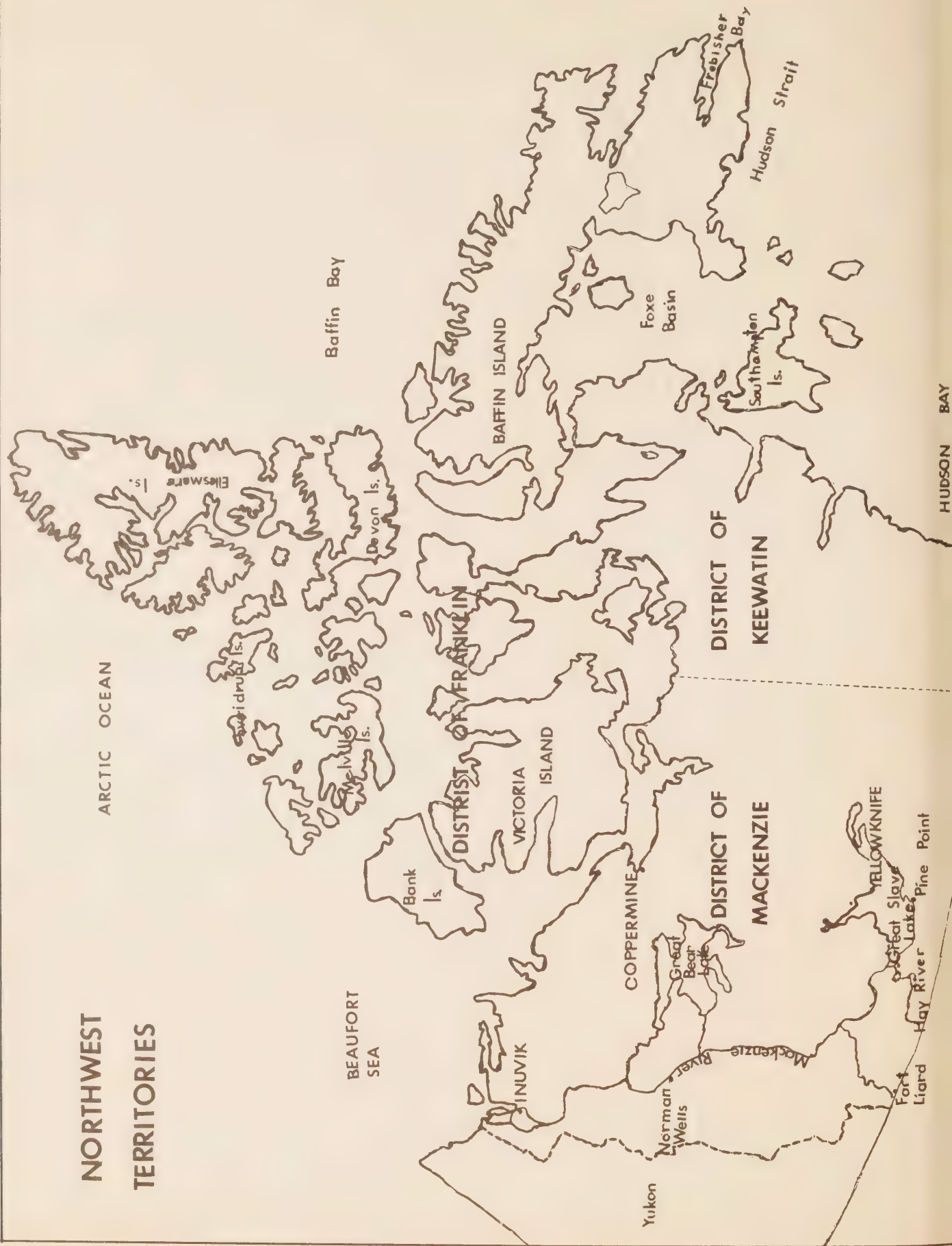
PRAIRIE Manpower Review

FEATURE:

— NORTH WEST TERRITORIES: NATURAL RESOURCES

Government of Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



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- H217

Volume 3. No. 4

July-August 1970

PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued September 1970

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

July 1970

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

EDITOR'S NOTE

Our March - April issue of the P.M.R. featured a review of the Alberta economy.

One of our alert readers, Mr. G. W. Cameron, Manager of the Independent Petroleum Association of Canada, took the trouble to point out one misstatement of fact with regard to our figures of oil exports to the U.S. Our article had used non-comparable figures which implied that Canada had shipped in December 1969, 444,000 b/d over the U.S. import quotas. In fact, as Mr. Cameron points out "the average over the government limits due to U.S. demands was 115,000 b/d not 444,000 b/d as inferred by [our] publication".

We also acknowledge other points that Mr. Cameron made, viz., that the cost figures of landing Alberta crude in eastern Canada and the cost of building the 1700 mile Mackenzie Valley pipeline are open to debate still, and may not materialize at the figures our article suggested.

It would be excellent if Mr. Cameron is right, that is, if pipeline extensions would not increase the cost of landing Alberta crude in eastern Canadian markets. The cost estimate of Canadian Bechtel of \$2.2 billion for construction of the northern pipeline is also higher than the \$1.1 to 1.5 billion quoted by Inter-provincial Pipeline officials.

When we slip we are glad to acknowledge a hand-up by experts in their field, as Mr. Cameron is -- and we always welcome comments from readers.

Have you a subject relating to our Manpower & Immigration policies or programs on which you would like to see a feature article? We will try to oblige.

FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

Comments, requests for further information, or notice of mailing address changes should be sent to:

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LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS
PRAIRIES AND CANADA

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>
Population	Apr. 1969 Apr. 1970	21,007,000 21,324,000	+ 1.5	3,491,000 3,517,000	+ 0.7
Immigration	1968 1969	183,974 161,531	- 12.2	25,483 20,146	- 20.9
Labour Force	July 1969 July 1970	8,550,000 8,819,000	+ 3.2	1,411,000 1,463,000	+ 3.7
Employment	July 1969 July 1970	8,201,000 8,301,000	+ 1.2	1,373,000 1,406,000	+ 2.4
Unemployment	July 1969 July 1970	349,000 518,000	+ 48.4	38,000 57,000	+ 50.0
Unemployment Rate (as% of Labour Force)	July 1969 July 1970	4.1 % 5.9 %	N.A.	2.7 % 3.9 %	N.A.
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	May 1969 May 1970	116.11 123.71	+ 6.6	111.20 118.23	+ 6.3

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

JULY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force in the Prairie Region increased by 35,000 people between June and July to bring the total to 1,463,000. The relative gains and losses by age group were quite significant. Those between 14 and 19 years of age accounted for the addition of 46,000 people, most of them students. Those over 65 in the labour force increased slightly, while all other age groups declined marginally.

The number of persons employed rose by 36,000 between the two months to 1,406,000 thus making only a slight impact on the unemployment rate which fell to 3.9% in July from 4.1% in June. One year ago, the rate was 2.7%.

The following table summarizes the labour force figures for June and July.

	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Employed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployment Rate</u> %
June	1,428	1,370	58	4.1
July	1,463	1,406	57	3.9
Change	+ 35	+ 36	- 1	- 0.2

The Prairie unemployment rate in July, as in June, was the lowest in Canada. All regions, with the exception of the Atlantic, experienced slight declines in their unemployment rate. However, on the basis of the 12 month period from July, 1969 to July, 1970, every region in Canada suffered higher unemployment levels as the following table shows:

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>					
	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
July, 1969	2.7	6.0	5.8	3.0	3.9	4.1
July, 1970	3.9	6.7	7.5	4.7	8.3	5.9
Change	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	+ 4.4	+ 1.8

The increase in employment which resulted in the drop in the Prairie rate was attributable to both the agricultural and the non-agricultural sectors. The former rose by 23,000 to 1,146,000 between June and July, and the latter by 13,000 to 260,000. Growth in agricultural employment is a normal phenomenon at this time of year.

A NEW SERVICE FOR WESTERN DBS USERS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has appointed Mr. Romeo Cinq-Mars to a newly established position of Statistics Use Development Officer in the Winnipeg Regional Office. Similar positions have also been established in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Statistics Use Development is a new service which is being developed mainly to assist users of statistics in the private sector of the economy. Users will be advised on the availability of data pertaining to their particular activity and how they should be used. By developing contacts in the commercial and industrial sectors, DBS also hopes to become better informed on their statistical needs. It is hoped that there will result a two-way exchange of information.

In recent years DBS has been subjected to an increasing demand for statistical information. The Enquiries Section of the Information Division has expanded to meet this increased demand and, in addition, a substantial number of requests have been handled in the Regional Offices. The Statistics Use Development service will complement the existing service and deal with the more specialized and sophisticated data requirements of users.

Mr. Cinq-Mars is a graduate of St. Boniface College and the University of Manitoba, where he obtained a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture with specialization in Economics in 1955. He also did post-graduate studies in economics at the University of Ottawa. Prior to his recent appointment, he had been employed in Ottawa as Chief, Livestock Section in the Census Division.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

REGISTRATIONS

The number of clients registered for either full-time or part-time employment at CMCs in the Prairie Region remained almost constant between May and June. Male registrations decreased by 6.1% but female registrations increased by 7.1%, thus balancing off the decrease among males. The latter was the result of small declines in every occupational group but Sales and Service, both of which experienced slight increases in registration. The rise in female registrations was primarily in the Clerical sector, and, to a lesser extent, in Bench Work.

The following figures are the total registrations for the Prairie Region for May and June. Provincial breakdowns are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹ - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupations</u>	M	<u>May</u>	F	M	<u>June</u>	F
Prof., Tech., Manag.,	5,734		2,166	5,667		1,900
Clerical	4,590		9,700	4,386		10,906
Sales	1,935		3,665	2,096		3,889
Service	3,530		5,611	3,701		5,806
Farm., Fish., Forestry	2,983		161	2,641		173
Processing	533		234	510		227
Machine Trades	2,460		50	2,401		63
Bench Work	752		436	717		624
Structural Work	23,118		27	20,740		16

¹Without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757.

On a provincial basis, overall registrations declined in Saskatchewan (by 7.1%) and Alberta (5.5%), and increased in Manitoba (10.6%). The Northwest Territories recorded large percentage increases, but the absolute numbers involved were very small.

Lower total registrations in Saskatchewan in June were attributable to small declines in almost every occupational category in the male sector. Female registrations increased by 6.9% in contrast to the male decrease of 13.5%. Again, the higher number of females seeking work was not concentrated in one occupation, but was fairly evenly dispersed.

Registrations for both sexes declined in Alberta between May and June; by 7.4% for males, and by 1.8% for females. The occupations accounting for most of the male decline were Professional, Technical and Managerial jobs, and Clerical and Structural work. The decreases in female registrations were most apparent in Service, and Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations.

The large increase in female registrations in Manitoba (24.5%) was concentrated almost entirely in the Clerical Sector. The small rise in male registrations (4.2%) was mostly for Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations, unlike the reverse situation in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

VACANCIES

The number of vacancies registered in the Prairie Region declined by 15.4% between May and June; 20.9% for males and 8.9% for females. Most of the decrease was the result of slackening demand for farm labour because of the completion of spring seeding operations and the availability of family and local student labour for the summer months. Most other occupations experienced very slight increases in registered vacancies as the following table shows. The provincial breakdowns for May are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED VACANCIES - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>	
	M	F	M	F
Prof., Tech., Manag.	657	212	721	251
Clerical	206	808	208	907
Sales	911	853	923	938
Services	388	1,304	427	1,387
Farm., Fish., Forestry	1,275	704	183	4
Processing	130	14	126	16
Machine Trades	477	8	451	4
Bench Work	168	282	143	304
Structural Work	735	10	732	10

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757

On a provincial basis, registered vacancies increased between May and June in Manitoba (13.1%) and Saskatchewan (12.5%). Decreases of 31.4% and 18.4% were recorded in Alberta and the Northwest Territories respectively, but the figures for the latter are deceptive because of the small absolute numbers involved.

The decline in Alberta vacancies was the main cause of the decline in the Prairie Region as a whole. The primary reason was the much reduced demand for labour in the Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Sector. Vacancies declined from approximately 1,800 in May to 93 in June. Demand for this type of work was lower in Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well, but neither had recorded anywhere near the level of Alberta vacancies in May and the percentage decreases were accordingly much less significant.

Total vacancies increased in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan between May and June, mostly for females. In all cases, increases were fairly small and evenly distributed among all occupations.

SHORTAGES

Principal shortages in the Prairie Region increased from 306 in June to 424 in July. Sewing machine operators in Manitoba again constituted the bulk of the shortages. Occupations appearing in the July survey but not in the June were miners in Alberta, and insurance salesmen, mainly in Saskatchewan. Registered nurses, housekeepers and maids continued as chronic shortages from June to July. A more complete breakdown is included in tabular form in the Statistical Section.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment conditions in Saskatchewan improved considerably during June, reflecting increased numbers of jobs in manufacturing, construction, trade and the government sector. In July, further improvement was apparent as total employment reached a new high of 367,000 (compared to 359,000 last July). Increased activity in agriculture and construction accounted for the largest part of this gain. As a result the unemployment rate increased only marginally to 3.2% from 3.0% in July, 1969. June and July of 1970 were the first instances of the monthly rates approaching the consistently lower levels of last year.

The continuing influx of students was the principal factor behind the increases in the provincial labour force during June and July. The net employment gain between May and July was 15,000, increasing employment to 378,000 in July and lowering numbers unemployed from 16,000 in May to 12,000 in July.

Increased hirings by all three levels of government constituted by far the largest expansionary element in employment activity. Most of the increase arose from summer-student hiring as part of a concerted effort initiated by the Federal government to help bolster the student employment situation.

By industry, employment activity varied. Demand for labour increased in Agriculture as haying operations reached a peak. Mining employment remained at a virtual standstill. Manufacturing and construction increased their labour demands somewhat; the former because of seasonal factors in the foods and beverages sector, and the latter because of easing of the strike situation. All plumbers, pipefitters and electricians returned to work under the provincial government's terms of compulsory arbitration. Contracts have been awarded and work resumed on almost all projects suspended by the government's anti-strike dictum which withdrew funds from all government-backed contracts.

Preliminary wheat acreage estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as of June 1 indicated total Saskatchewan acreage of 8 million, down from 16.6 million acres from 1969. Summerfallow was estimated at 24 million acres, a 5.8 million acre increase over last year.

Of particular importance in Saskatchewan will be the pattern of agricultural adjustment and diversification that emerges from the LIFT reduction in wheat acreage. Hopefully, final survey results will show the greatest proportion of the reduction to be in those areas which are outside the southerly high-protein Palliser Triangle, and which are better suited to livestock and feed crop production. Indicators are that this will be the case and that diversification into livestock, feed grain and oil seeds will register a large step forward in appropriate areas this year. Canada Manpower farm management training programs are intended to reinforce this pattern of rationalization.

It has been announced that construction will start next year on a \$50 million uranium mine and mill at Rabbit Lake in the Wollaston Lake area of northern Saskatchewan. The project will be a joint venture between Gulf Minerals and Uranerz-Bonn of West Germany. Engineering work on the mine and mill is to start immediately. Construction is expected to begin late next year and the mill is to go on stream in 1974. This mine and associated supportive services which will be developed in the area could provide the impetus needed for more extensive development in the north.

ALBERTA

The labour force grew by 17,000 persons in Alberta during July, bringing the total to 689,000. Of this total, 661,000 were employed, 15,000 more than in June. Unemployment remained significantly higher than one year ago with 28,000 unemployed compared to 16,000 last July. The unemployment rate in July, 1970 was 4.1%, compared to 3.9% for the Prairie Region, and 5.9% for Canada. Much of the increase in unemployment in Alberta was due to a large transient inflow from other parts of Canada. This sector of the labour force is concentrated in the low-skilled occupations, for which employment opportunities are not growing, but remaining relatively stable.

As is the case in the rest of the Prairie Region, wheat acreage in Alberta is down by a significant amount. Preliminary estimates indicate a 1970 acreage of 2.6 million, a decline of 51% from the 1969 total of 5.3 million acres. Summer-fallow is estimated to cover 8.9 million acres this year, an increase of 20% over last year's acreage of 7.4 million.

The Petroleum industry recorded increased crude oil production during June. An average of 862,000 barrels a day were produced this year, an increase of 21% over June, 1969. For July, maximum production is set at 899,000 barrels a day, up 19.3% from last July.

Gas and oil leases in the Boundary Lake area were recently sold by the provincial government. Gas reserves in the province are estimated to be 45.2 trillion cubic feet, up 1.8 trillion cubic feet since the end of 1968. Ultimate gas reserves are put at 100 trillion cubic feet by the Alberta Oil and Gas Conservation Board. The Board estimates oil reserves at 7.7 billion barrels, up 63 million barrels since the end of 1968. There were no major oil discoveries during 1969 and it is believed that for the next 30 years oil will be discovered in decreasing amounts until ultimately 20 billion barrels are uncovered.

Employment activity increased during June in Manufacturing, primarily in the Foods and Beverages sector in Southern Alberta. Transportation equipment manufacturers are still in a depressed situation compared to last year. Trailer manufacturers in particular have been adversely affected by over-production, inventory build-up, and poor markets. Many companies have been laying off staff.

MANITOBA

During July, the labour force in Manitoba increased by 7,000 people to bring the total to 396,000. The number employed rose by 8,000 to 379,000, thus reducing the level of unemployment to 17,000 in July from 18,000 in June. In July of 1969, 378,000 people were employed and 11,000 were unemployed, accounting for the difference in unemployment rates between the two years. The rate prevailing in July, 1970 was 4.5% as compared to the rate of 2.8% one year ago.

Harvesting of early crops was underway in most sections of Manitoba in August, but many late crops are four to six weeks away from harvest. Wheat yields are expected to vary widely, from 40 bushels per acre in Central Manitoba to 10 bushels per acre in Eastern Manitoba. Operation LIFT has aided in reducing total wheat acreage to an estimated 1.86 million in 1970 from 2.5 million in 1969. Oat acreage also declined this year while barley, rye, and flax seed were up slightly. Rapeseed cultivation increased by almost 50% between 1969 and 1970; from 196,000 acres to 390,000 acres.

Livestock production is gaining in importance as agriculture diversifies further in Manitoba. Total production of hogs is expected to be 30-35% higher in 1970. The number of hogs on Manitoba farms in June (884,000) was 44% higher than the corresponding figure last year (612,000). The main reasons for the increase are the depressed state of world wheat markets, the ready availability of feed grains

and provincial legislation encouraging livestock production. The number of cattle is also growing, although this will not become evident at the consumer level until the fall of 1972 because of the lengthy time period needed to raise cattle to market condition.

Construction activity in Manitoba is still sluggish and the trend is likely to continue for some time. The value of building permits in Metropolitan Winnipeg was down 9.1% between the first seven months of 1970 (\$76.9 million), and the comparable period in 1969 (\$86 million). The value of apartment permits declined by \$6.9 million and that of hotels by \$9.2 million. The largest single increase was in the government and institutional sector where the value of permits issued increased by \$8.2 million, or 46%.

Employment opportunities in the important manufacturing industry in Manitoba remain lower than anticipated levels of activity. The demand for skilled tradesmen is insignificant. Some increased demand for unskilled tradesmen is becoming apparent as students return to school after the summer months.

Department store sales in Manitoba experienced a rather precipitous decline between July, 1969 and July, 1970. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a decrease of 11.5% in comparison to an overall Canadian increase of 1.9%. The only other provinces reported as having lower sales were Saskatchewan (6.2%) and British Columbia (2.9%).

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: NATURAL RESOURCES

LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Northwest Territories is a relatively underdeveloped region of Canada characterized by sparse population, harsh climatic conditions, vast distances, and expensive transportation costs. The Territories, however, are endowed with a considerable amount of mineral resources on which the economic development of the region largely depends. Moreover, the development of resources (minerals in particular) is extremely important, because mining is one of the very few sectors in the Territories that promises accelerated growth for the region.

TOPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories begin at the 60th parallel and extend northward for more than 1600 miles to within 500 miles of the North Pole. From the western limits in the peaks of the Mackenzie Mountains to the massive rock cliffs on Baffin Island's east coast, the distance is approximately 2000 miles. Between these boundaries, the territories have 1,300,000 square miles of land area - more than one third of the whole of Canada. The present (1970) population of the Northwest Territories is about 33,600 (one person for every 400 square miles) and more than 50% of the population lives in a half-dozen communities of more than 1200 persons. The largest of these is Yellowknife with a population of about 6,500.

Looking at the general land forms, we find that the Northwest Territories is a land of great variety of mountains and plains, innumerable lakes and semi-deserts. The mainland of the Territories consists of two major geological regions; the Precambrian Shield and the Interior Plains. The mountainous Cordilleran Region forms a great divide between the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Precambrian Shield, consisting of about 710,000 square miles of bed-rock, mostly granite, extends from the Great Slave Lake in the west to Baffin Island in the east. This shield presents a rugged and barren landscape characterized by rolling hills and valleys.

The Interior Plains lie between the shield and the Cordilleran Region of the western mountains, and are a continuation of the Great Plains stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. Within the Territories they are dominated by the Mackenzie River.

Looking at the north of the NWT, we find that the Arctic Islands district has great variety and is quite picturesque. In the east, the ancient Precambrian rocks form a spine of mountains from Baffin to Ellesmere Island which rise to heights of 10,000 feet with spectacular vertical cliffs and deep fiords along their eastern coasts. At high altitudes, permanent icefields or glaciers persist. To the west are the Arctic Lowlands, made up of recent limestones, sandstones, shale and gravel. North and northwest of these lowlands lies the Sverdrup Basin, an area of higher relief formed by drastic alteration of sedimentary rocks. Finally, at the extreme northwest and fronting the polar basin, is a thin shelf of sedimentary rock that makes up the Arctic Coastal Plains. This polar shelf extends up to 50 miles into the Arctic Ocean before dropping off into the deep waters of the polar basin.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Metallic minerals and oil and gas are the major resources of the Northwest Territories. During recent years (particularly after 1965) these resources have made a significant contribution to the economic development of the region. There has been a considerable amount of investment in exploration for minerals, oil and gas made by governments and private business interests during the years 1955 - 1968, which indicates increased emphasis and interest in the development of Northwest Territories' mining.

Mineral rights in the NWT are vested in the Crown in right of Canada. The Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has been held responsible for the effective management of resources and for developing the economy of the NWT.

From the point of view of economic considerations, the Federal Government of Canada emphasises that all Canadian prospecting in the northern areas should be concentrated as near to any of the sea coasts as possible so as to utilize the benefits of low cost sea shipping. Improvement of road, air and water transportation would be a major factor in facilitating development of mineral resources more profitably. Better transportation is one of the pressing needs of the area.

METALLIC MINERALS

Mining is the major commercial activity in the Northwest Territories, contributing significantly to the economic growth of the region. The mining industry is only 36 years old, the first production having been reported in 1934 from the Eldorado Mine at Great Bear Lake. Improvement of transportation by air, road and water has been a major factor in increasing mineral production and interest in the Northwest Territories' mineral potential.

Looking at the general geological features, we find that there are roughly 710,000 square miles of precambrian and 100,000 square miles of paleozoic rock favourable to minerals. Base metals such as those found at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake occur in sedimentary rock. There are approximately 550,000 square miles of sedimentary rock in the Territories which could contain metal deposits.

Metals production in the NWT has been over \$110 million a year since 1966. In 1970 it exceeded the \$130 million mark which is about 2.6% of total Canadian production. Referring to Table 1, we see that mining production in the NWT has been more than 2.1% of the Canadian total since 1965, in comparison to about 0.5% of the Canadian total (with an annual production of less than \$20 million) before 1965. This sharp increase in production has been mainly due to the start of lead-zinc production on a large scale at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. The 1969* figures show that lead and zinc were the leading metals of the Territories, accounting for about \$98 million (or about 80%) of total production.

* Financial Post, March, 1970.

TABLE 1.

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (SUMMARY)

	NWT \$	PERCENT OF CANADIAN TOTAL	CANADA \$
1951		.6%	
1956	22,157,935	1.1%	2,014,357,727
1957	21,400,615	.98%*	2,190,322,392
1958	24,895,390	1.2% *	2,100,739,038
1959	25,874,496	1.07%*	2,409,020,511
1960	27,135,087	1.09%*	2,492,509,981
1961	18,145,162	.7%	2,582,300,387
1962	17,537,066	.6%	2,850,986,179
1963	15,911,163	.5%	3,050,428,547
1964	19,146,669	.5%	3,390,971,534
1965	77,456,418	2.1%	3,745,470,821
1966	111,220,178	2.8%	3,972,480,919
1967	118,204,663	2.7%	4,377,460,296*
1968	122,214,612	2.6%	4,700,562,000*

* Calculated Values

Source: Canada Year Book 1964-69
Annual Report of the Commissioner of the
Northwest Territories. 1964-69

The NWT had one of the most active prospecting and exploration periods in its history in 1968 when over 44,489 claims were staked - nearly double that of the previous year, and almost nine times that of 1964. This increase was the result of greater exploratory activities in the Coppermine area.

The Mackenzie Region is the major contributor of metallic minerals in the NWT. It contains some of the richest mineral deposits of gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, zinc, iron and tungsten in Canada. The major mining centres of the region are:

- (1) The Pine Point area
- (2) The Yellowknife area
- (3) Great Bear Lake - Camsef River region
- (4) Coppermine area
- (5) Flat River region.

(1) Pine Point Area:-

Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake is a very important mineral area (mainly lead and zinc, and partly silver), and is considered to contain one of the continent's richest lead-zinc deposits. Pine Point Mines Limited is the biggest individual lead-zinc producer in the area, operating at the rate of 8,000 tons of ore milled daily in 1968.

(2) Yellowknife Area:-

Yellowknife, the capital of the NWT, is endowed with some of the richest gold deposits in Canada. It has been the centre of transportation and communications for nearly all mineral explorations going on in the NWT. The economy of Yellowknife is largely based on gold mining and the three producing gold mines of the Yellowknife area (in 1970) are:

- (a) Giant Yellowknife Mines Limited: This property, controlled by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, commenced production in 1948 and its present mining capacity is 1,000 tons per day. At Giant Yellowknife Mines, both production and net income were improved in 1968. Lolar and Supercrest mines completed their first full year of production, which brought tonnage at

the mill to a new high value of 1,027 tons daily.

- (b) Tundra Gold Mines Limited: This mine, located in the Yellowknife area, has a mining capacity of 230 tons per day.
- (c) Con-Rycon Mine: This mine, controlled by Cominco, has an operating capacity of 450 - 500 tons per day. Plans were completed in 1968 to begin a sinking program from the 4,900 ft. level to the 7,100 ft. level.

Production of gold in the NWT in 1968 was only \$13 million, as compared to \$14.4 million in 1967 and \$17 million in 1965.

(3) Great Bear Lake - Camsell River Region:-

Port Radium, located on the east shore of Great Bear Lake in the Mackenzie Region, is rich in silver deposits. Echo Bay Mines Limited, located at Port Radium, is mainly a silver-copper operation owned by the International Utilities Corporation, Toronto. This mine has been rated as the second highest silver producer in Canada, presently milling over 100 tons of silver ore per day. During 1968, Echo Bay Mines produced 2.7 million ounces of silver and 768,000 pounds of copper from 37,000 tons of ore processed. The value of silver production in 1968 was \$9 million, as compared to \$3.4 million in 1967; \$91,000 in 1964; and \$49,000 in 1952.

(4) The Coppermine Area:-

Since 1965, the Coppermine area in the Mackenzie Region has been recognized as an area containing significant copper deposits. Coppermine River Limited, a leading producer in the area, outlined an ore body (in 1967) which was reported to contain 3,000,000 tons of copper ore, grading 3.8% copper. During recent years, particularly since 1965, several millions of dollars have been spent on exploration in the Coppermine River area, with Coppermine River Limited leading the way. After two seasons of exploration and development work here, the company has completed 30,227 feet of diamond drilling in 70 holes in the area.

(5) Flat River Area:-

The only region containing tungsten deposits in the NWT is the Flat River area located close to the Yukon boundary 125 miles north of Watson Lake. Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation is the only active operation in this area, and its present (1968) milling capacity is 350 tons per day. This mine, which was destroyed in 1966 following fire, resumed operations in December 1967. The corporation processed 118,000 tons of ore through its concentrates in 1968. From this, 186 short ton units of tungsten concentrate and 645,000 lbs. of copper were produced.

During the last few years, particularly since 1965, exploration has been carried out by several large companies, with the major emphasis on the Coppermine area. Also, there has been increasing interest in other parts of the Territories; sulphur production in the Arctic Islands; nickel near Artillery Lake; copper on Victoria Island; lead and zinc at Pine Point; silver and lead at Nahanni; iron ore in Baffin Island and Melville Peninsula; and uranium in Keewatin Mining District.

OIL AND GAS

Oil and gas are important resources of the Territories, providing employment opportunity for the local population and economic development for the region. Two major areas of the Territories where oil and gas have been found to be available in abundance are the Mackenzie River region from the 60th parallel to the Delta between the mountains on the west and the Precambrian Shield on the east, and the Arctic Islands - particularly the Queen Elizabeth Islands Group. It is believed that the Arctic Islands represent one of the most attractive geological basins in the world yet remaining to be explored for oil and gas. Approximately 40 million acres of land are under exploration in the Mackenzie Region and over 50 million acres in the Arctic Islands.

Following the spectacular discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, great expectations have arisen during recent years for oil along the western Arctic coast and up the Mackenzie Mountains - since the Prudhoe Bay geological structure extends into the Canadian Arctic and the Mackenzie Lowlands. These areas of the Territories

have been receiving increasing attention from the oil industry. This is seen by the increasing amount of investment in exploration for oil and gas. During the years 1955 - 1964, a total of more than \$60 million was spent on oil and gas explorations, followed by expenditures of \$20 million in 1965, \$24 million in 1966, \$24 million in 1967 and \$38 million in 1968 (Table 2). In 1968, over \$26 million was spent in geological and geophysical explorations alone - an increase of over 150% since 1967 and 500% since 1966. The federal government has shown considerable interest in the exploration activity, and a revised form of federal government aid - a direct equity - was introduced in the Northern Affairs Department's investment of \$9 million (1968-1969) in Panarctic Oils Limited, a company formed to explore the petroleum potential of a large Arctic Island area. Another \$11 million has been put up by a number of resource companies, notably Canadian Pacific Oil and Gas Co. Ltd., Cominco Ltd., and the Dome Petroleum Group.

The Northwest Territories' Commissioner, S.M. Hodgson, in his report to the NWT Council predicts that* "more than \$50 million is likely to be spent by the oil companies on exploration in the Territories during the year 1970. This does not include land acquisition."

Panarctic Oil, whose first well drilled in 1969 encountered a major gas discovery delivering more than 10 Million cu. ft. per day, was expecting to drill five more wells in 1970, many of them in structures more promising than that of the first well.**

Since 1964, there has been increased drilling and exploration activity in the Southern part of the NWT. Peel Plateau area has been the centre of considerable interest in exploration by oil and gas companies, (in 1966 Shell Canada

* Trade and Commerce, May 1970

** Trade and Commerce, May 1970

completed 9 wells and Imperial Oil completed 5 wells in this Area). A gas discovery was made in the Fort Liard area in 1965 following considerable exploration in the area. In 1968 major exploratory activity took place in the Mackenzie Delta, in the Beaufort Sea area, in the Southern Region of the Territories, and in the Arctic Islands. In that year, the Federal Government renewed an agreement with Imperial Oil Ltd. for a further 21 years to produce, refine and market petroleum products produced at Norman Wells.

Permits for oil and gas exploration in the NWT, covered over 171 million acres at the end of 1966, which more than doubled to 324 million acres in 1968. Half the rights were on the southern mainland, and the remainder was on the western Arctic coast or on the Arctic Islands. This is a clear indicator of the increasing interest in the oil and gas prospects in the NWT.

The crude oil reserves in the northern areas* declined by 889,000 bbls. to a 1968 total of 46 million bbls., but natural gas reserves increased by 48 billion up to a new total of 303 billion bbls.

Norman Wells continues to be a major producer of oil, long established producers continuing to pump 3,000 barrels a day. The known reserves of oil and gas in the Territories are relatively small. They are probably in the order of 50 million barrels of oil in Norman Wells and several hundred million cubic feet of natural gas in the Fort Liard - Great Slave Lake region. Considerable interest has been centered on the Pointed Mountain area in the southwest corner of the NWT where there are possibilities of natural gas production. The activity is in the southwest area near the Alberta border, where the Rainbow, Zama and Bistcho fields are located. The west Arctic region, extending above the Arctic Circle and centered in the Mackenzie Delta has also been considered as a prime petroleum reserve area. Eighteen holes had been drilled in the region by the end of 1969, and core samples indicate deep layers of marine origin sedimentary strata.

* Trade and Commerce, August 1969.

TABLE 2

OIL AND GAS EXPLORATORY EXPENDITURES
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

 1951 - 1968
 (in dollars)

	Mainland	Arctic Islands	Total
Prior to 1951	\$ 4,812,165	\$ -	\$ 4,812,165
1951	32,040	-	32,040
1952	156,879	-	156,879
1953	1,553,976	-	1,553,976
1954	1,220,737	-	1,220,737
1955	1,797,521	-	1,797,521
1956	1,826,110	-	1,826,110
1957	2,354,837	-	2,354,837
1958	3,509,621	-	3,509,621
1959	6,012,179	-	6,012,179
1960	9,221,462	466,110	9,687,572
1961	9,502,818	1,631,869	11,134,687
1962	7,571,343	1,840,359	9,411,702
1963	4,922,697	2,334,971	7,257,668
1964	7,543,059	1,130,887	8,673,946
1965	-	-	20,000,000
1966	-	-	24,000,000
1967	-	-	24,000,000
1968	-	-	38,000,000

SOURCE: Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources
Annual Reports of the Commissioner of the N.W.T.

Table 3 gives an indication of the potential oil and gas bearing sediments in the Mackenzie region and the Arctic Islands.

TABLE 3.

Comparison of Oil and Gas Bearing Sediments by Area and
Volume for the Western Provinces and Territories

Region	Area (sq. miles)	Vol. of Sediment (cubic miles)
1. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	176,623	168,072
2. Alberta	236,893	341,715
3. British Columbia	50,688	115,318
4. Yukon	43,000	64,500
5. Mackenzie Region	204,794	267,133
6. Arctic Islands	<u>350,000</u>	<u>663,500</u>
TOTAL	1,061,998	1,620,238

SOURCE: Canada Year Book

It has been estimated that the more than 600,000 cubic miles of prospective sedimentary rocks in the Arctic Islands represent probably the largest untapped potential oil basin in the Western Hemisphere. However, it is very important that discoveries be large to justify the multimillion dollar transport systems that would be required to convert these reserves in the NWT into products delivered to major consuming areas of North America and Europe.

Problems facing the development of an oil producing industry in the Arctic Islands are of considerable magnitude. Major factors involved in the assessment of oil and gas prospects in the Arctic Islands are:

1. The extreme cold and permafrost conditions.
2. Except for a few mountainous areas, the terrain is relatively flat and suitable over wide areas for aircraft landing fields and for the building of transportation arteries for special or conventional vehicles.

3. The sedimentary basin is very large and covers an area that equals about 24% of Australia.
4. The basin is relatively unexplored by drilling, although much is already known about the geology and oil prospects.
5. Abundant reservoir and resource rocks are known at numerous horizons within the stratigraphic section which range to 60,000 foot depths in the deeper portions of the sedimentary basin.

WATER RESOURCES

The water resources of the NWT are abundant in relation to existing demands. The responsibility for administering and managing northern water resources is carried out by the Water Resources Section of the Water, Forest and Land Division of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The position of Water Rights and Pollution Control Administrator was added to the section in 1969.

The Water Rights and Pollution Control Legislation is designed to provide a mechanism for the equitable disposition of rights to the use of northern water resources in the region and to require that water users be held responsible for the maintenance or restoration of water quality to acceptable standards.

The Land-use Conservation Regulations are intended to set out operating guidelines to exploration and development interests to prevent or minimize needless damage to the natural environment that sometimes occurs in the course of their wide ranging operations.

Power from present developments in the NWT is used almost exclusively to satisfy the needs of local mines and adjacent settlements. Owing to the lack of developed native fuel sources and to transportation difficulties, water power is of special importance in the development of mining areas in the NWT. The Northern Canada Power Commission, a Federal Crown Corporation, is responsible for the construction and management of public utility plants. Resources in the NWT have not

been surveyed to the same extent as those in the Yukon Territory but they are nevertheless known to be of considerable potential, particularly on rivers flowing into Great Slave Lake. Of major significance, as well, is the hydro electric potential of the South Nahanni River, which drains to the Mackenzie River via the Liard River. On the basis of preliminary investigations, it is estimated that, with total regulation and complete use of the head susceptible of development, the hydro-electric potential of the South Nahanni River would be close to 1,000,000 kw. Indications are that the rivers draining the District of Keewatin, North of Manitoba, could also contribute materially to the total power potential of the Northwest Territories.

Hydro-electric development in the NWT is not extensive because existing demands for electric power are small and scattered. Development of major power sites to serve these small requirements is not economically sound, and neither is the construction of transmission lines to larger centres in the south. As a result, requirements for electricity are met in some areas by small hydro plants, in some areas by diesel units, and in others by steam power plants.

In recent years the amount of electrical energy consumed has grown rapidly, from 187,000 kwh in 1966 to 226,000 kwh in 1968. By 1967 80 percent of the power was being generated from hydro facilities which have rapidly increased in importance relative to thermal plants. During 1965, the mining industry in the Territories consumed 67 percent of the total electric energy generated there and hence the growth in overall consumption is closely tied to growth in mineral production and to new mining developments.

SOILS

In the NWT, fertile soils are scarce and the growing seasons shortens towards the north. Conditions prevailing there are not favourable for economic agriculture. Soils with agricultural potential are restricted to the Mackenzie District and are located generally in the river valleys of the Slave, Hay, Liard

and Mackenzie Rivers. The Department of Agriculture estimates that there are four million acres of potentially arable lands in the Mackenzie District. The largest area, two million acres is located along the Slave River, north of Fort Smith.

The following table shows the ratings of potentially arable soils in the Slave River Lowlands, the area between Fort Smith and Great Slave Lake.

<u>AREA OF ARABILITY CLASSES</u>		
<u>RATING</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Class 1 (arable - no limitation)	397,300	18.3
Class 2 (moderate limitation)	1,182,400	54.3
Class 3 (requires intensive management)	116,300	5.4
Class 4 (non - arable)	356,000	16.2
Lakes and rivers	<u>127,000</u>	<u>5.8</u>
TOTAL	2,179,000	100 %

A further one million acres lie along the Hay and Liard Rivers and the Mackenzie River downstream to Fort Simpson. There is an estimated one million acres of potentially arable land in the Mackenzie River Valley downstream from Fort Simpson. The land along the Hay River and the south west shores of Great Slave Lake is considered to have fair potential. The lowlands peripheral to the Liard River are an extension of the Peace River Block and are considered to have high potential.

The whole Arctic region lies within the area of permanently frozen sub-soils. According to the information from the Department of Agriculture, there is no potentially arable land suitable for commercial agriculture in that area. Small pockets of soil exist around some settlements which, with treatment, could support small private gardens.

FORESTS

Forest operations form a small but necessary part of the NWT's economy. They provide raw material for the few local saw mills and mines. Labour productivity in this industry is low and the worker is generally less skilled than his counterpart in other provinces of Canada.

The outlook for the industry is not very encouraging, since the resource is scattered and offers no premium over timber in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Unless the saw mills in the NWT are able to produce quality structural material at competitive prices, employment in woods operations in the Upper Mackenzie Valley will diminish as improved transportation decreases the cost of forest products imported from the provinces. Development of the forest resources can be expected only when there is a large scale local market or scarcity of wood in nearby provinces.

The ten-year average annual loss for the NWT is reported to be some 19 million board feet and 205,000 cords. Losses from forest fire, depending on location, can have a severe detrimental effect on the availability of timber for local use. Further, because of the slow growth rates of trees in the north, a severe fire can materially change wildlife habitat for long periods of time. Much of the loss, however, is in the more isolated timber stands which will have no economic value for many years.

Practically all the potentially arable land in the Territories is covered with forests of spruce and poplar. This supports a small forest industry in the Mackenzie River Valley producing saw timber, pit props, pilings and fuel for local consumption.

Few tree species are capable of withstanding the rigorous climate of the NWT. Only on rich alluvial sites do White Spruce, Balsam, Poplar and, to a very limited extent, Trembling Aspen reach saw-timber size, and of these only White Spruce is being used. In poorer areas, Jack Pine and Trembling Aspen are found

alone or mixed with White Spruce on the drier sites, and Black Spruce and varieties of White Birch grow on the wetter and more arid soils.

Forest inventories in the Mackenzie District indicate 21.5 million acres of productive forest and 103 million acres of non-productive forests. Inventories have been made of the forests of the Slave River, from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake, the Liard River, and the Mackenzie River downstream to Norman Wells.

FISHERIES

Fishing is the Northwest Territories' oldest primary industry. Fishing grounds like the Great Slave Lake, the Slave River, the Mackenzie River, Great Bear Lake, the major rivers of the Arctic Coast and many of the smaller lakes throughout the territories produce considerable quantities of Lake Trout and Whitefish, and have sustained important domestic fishing operations for many years.

However, fishing in the NWT is an industry which will provide only a very few residents with adequate full time earnings. Although it provides a much larger number of people with seasonal incomes, the earnings are inadequate for year round maintenance of families. As a result, participation is low.

Fishing is a declining industry in the NWT with fish production accounting for less than 3 percent of the net value of commodities during recent years. In 1967 the value of landings was \$817,000. This decreased to \$759,000 in 1968. However, some rationalization has occurred. The Government of the NWT actively participated in the federal-provincial negotiations which led to the formation of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. This corporation assumed purchasing and marketing responsibilities for freshwater fish in the designated areas of the NWT on May 1, 1969.

Later in the year, an analysis of the commercial fishing industry in the Territories was carried out with assistance from the Marketing Corporation. The

rationale for this Study was to develop a plan for an orderly, major expansion of commercial fishing while protecting and increasing the value of domestic and sports fishing to the Territorial economy.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The wildlife resources in the Territories are not available in abundance because of scarce vegetation and harsh climatic conditions. Wildlife is important chiefly for food, clothing and trade. Other uses are sport hunting, and production of specialty food products which provides tourist attraction.

Fifteen species of wild fur bearers are trapped or hunted in the NWT. The important species are arctic fox, marten, mink, muskrat and beaver.

Gross value of production of furs in the NWT was \$1,369,000 in 1966-67; \$853,200 in 1967-68; and \$1,180,000 in 1968-69. Muskrat production has been increasing while white fox has been decreasing. Average prices for sealskins doubled between 1967-68 and 1968-69. The total value accordingly increased from \$95,300 to \$231,375. Sealskins have traditionally been an important source of revenue to Eskimos in the N.W.T.

The fur industry during recent years has been in a relatively buoyant condition. Increased prices were a feature of all varieties of fur.

The Fur Marketing Service was initiated during the 1966-67 trapping season to provide assistance to trappers wishing to take advantage of the Services of the large fur auction houses. Funds were made available to trappers in the form of a repayable loan to those needing financial assistance at the beginning of the Season. In 1968, the fur marketing service continued to expand with more trappers participating in the Service.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

LABOUR FORCE

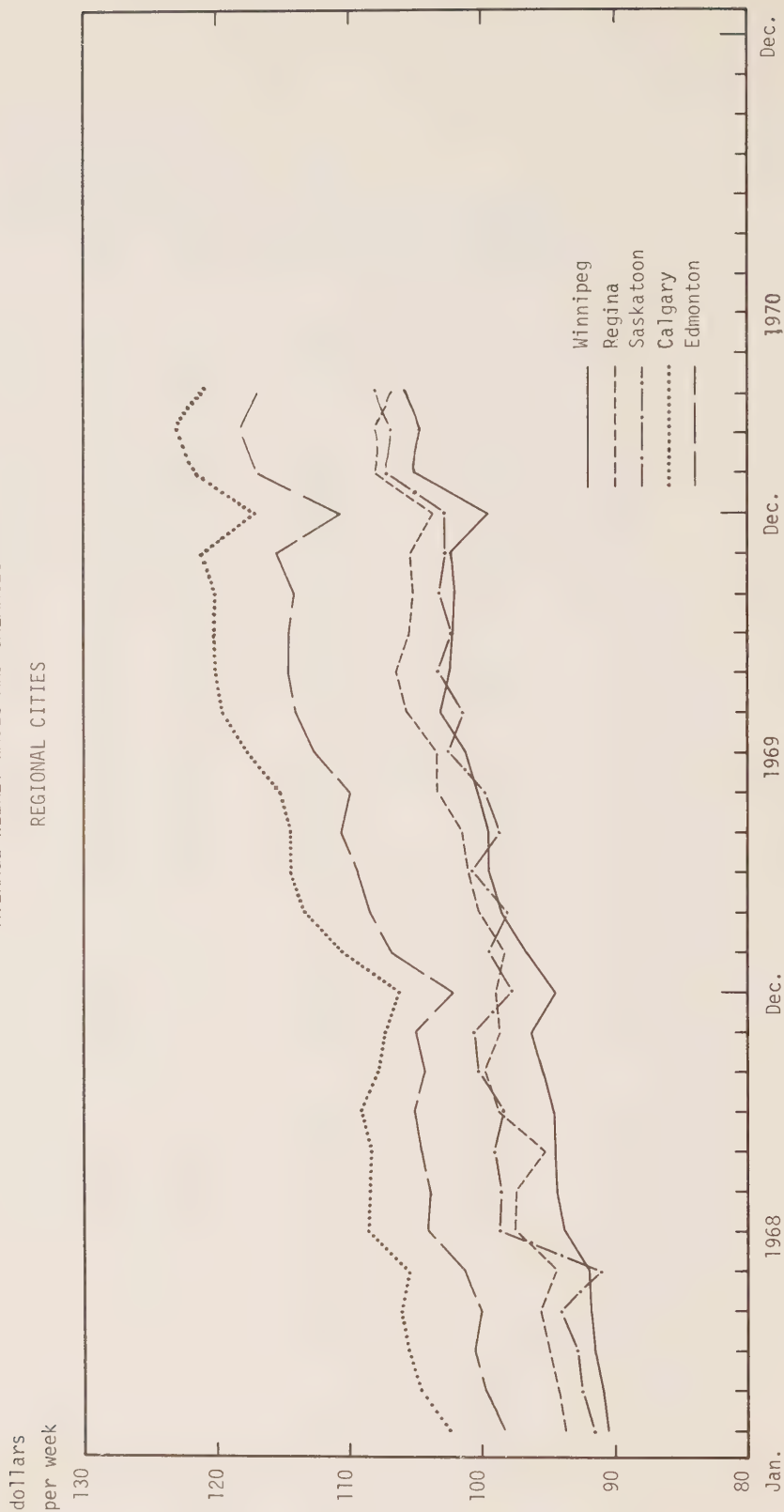
		PRAIRIE REGION			PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE		
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed (thousands of persons)	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
1968		1,318	1,280	1,051	372	342	604
1969		1,351	1,312	1,069	373	350	628
1968	Jan.	1,248 ^b	1,196 ^b	996 ^c	354	325	569
	Feb.	1,247 ^b	1,199 ^b	1,010 ^c	353	318	576
	March	1,256 ^b	1,206 ^b	1,005 ^c	354	323	579
	April	1,286 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,013 ^c	364	335	587
	May	1,328 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,036 ^c	370	352	606
	June	1,338 ^b	1,302 ^b	1,056 ^c	379	350	609
	July	1,383 ^b	1,342 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377 ^b	1,346 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337 ^b	1,311 ^b	1,067 ^c	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344 ^b	1,320 ^b	1,081 ^c	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344 ^b	1,309 ^b	1,084 ^c	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331 ^b	1,286 ^b	1,088 ^c	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309 ^b	1,256 ^b	1,055 ^c	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318 ^b	1,266 ^b	1,059 ^c	371	335	612
	March	1,309 ^b	1,261 ^b	1,052 ^c	372	334	603
	April	1,332 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,048 ^c	367	347	618
	May	1,384 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,072 ^c	379	367	638
	June	1,381 ^b	1,348 ^b	1,080 ^c	381	367	633
	July	1,411 ^b	1,373 ^b	1,099 ^c	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407 ^b	1,381 ^b	1,093 ^c	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352 ^b	1,330 ^b	1,058 ^c	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,060 ^c	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,072 ^c	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,086 ^c	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,052 ^c	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315 ^b	1,245 ^b	1,049 ^c	365	324	626
	March	1,332 ^b	1,263 ^b	1,065 ^c	368	330	634
	April	1,341 ^b	1,269 ^b	1,062 ^c	366	335	640
	May	1,415 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,102 ^c	383	363	669
	June	1,428 ^b	1,370 ^b	1,123 ^c	389	367	672
	July	1,463 ^b	1,406 ^b	1,146 ^c	396	378	689

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REGIONAL CITIES



SOURCE: D.B.S. 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u>	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>
		(dollars per week)				
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	83.07	89.75	82.78	96.82	91.49
	Feb.	84.81	90.33	84.95	97.45	92.80
	March	85.01	90.42	83.54	97.00	93.61
	April	85.71	92.38	89.07	98.26	93.22
	May	86.52	91.98	90.63	98.60	93.84
	June	87.53	93.88	91.29	101.42	94.70
	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct.	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.70	103.83	102.90	117.15	110.76
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.62	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.76	107.46	107.83	121.44	116.72

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>BRANDON</u>	<u>MOOSE JAW</u>	<u>PRINCE ALBERT</u> (dollars per week)	<u>LETH- BRIDGE</u>	<u>MEDICINE HAT</u>	<u>RED DEER</u>
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	86.42	80.01	81.78	80.03	87.29	85.23
	Feb.	87.87	82.02	82.14	82.03	89.07	85.73
	March.	86.14	80.56	82.78	81.74	94.58	82.00
	April	85.73	82.01	83.79	81.32	89.47	84.89
	May	86.53	84.06	85.44	81.07	90.97	82.52
	June	85.48	85.77	86.51	84.25	93.07	86.09
	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.27	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	93.13	123.74	95.79	110.36	94.58
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	112.44	98.30
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.85	119.08	102.28	109.42	101.74

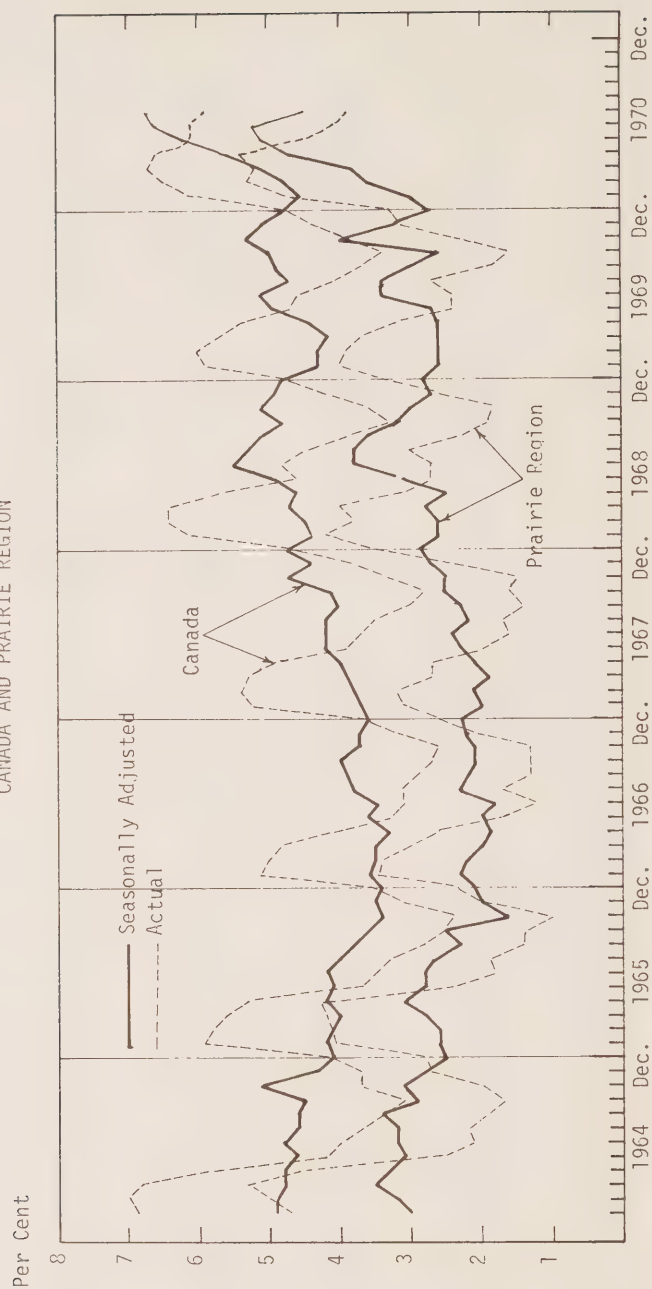
SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
	Feb.	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1
	March	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9
	April	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.1
	May	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.3
	June	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	4.2	2.4
	July	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	2.2
	Aug.	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
	Sept.	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	2.5
	Oct.	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
	Nov.	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.7
	Dec.	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.9
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.8
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.9	3.1
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.8
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.8
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.1	3.6
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	5.1	3.0
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.9	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	2.8
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	5.9 ^d	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.6
	Feb.	6.0 ^d	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.6
	March	5.7 ^d	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
	April	5.4 ^d	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.6
	May	4.7 ^d	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.7
	June	4.6 ^d	1.8	3.0	2.4	5.1	3.4
	July	4.1 ^d	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.4
	Aug.	3.7 ^d	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
	Sept.	3.4 ^d	1.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	2.6
	Oct.	3.9 ^d	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.0
	Nov.	4.4 ^d	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.1	3.2
	Dec.	4.7 ^d	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.7
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	6.1 ^d	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.0
	Feb.	6.5 ^d	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6
	March	6.7 ^d	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.8
	April	6.6 ^d	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.7
	May	6.1 ^d	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.2	5.1
	June	6.1 ^d	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.6	5.2
	July	5.9 ^d	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.7	4.5

¹The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
 Letter (d) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%
 Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

MAY 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	1,753	795	1,316	437	2,648	933	17	1
Clerical	1,246	2,446	955	2,325	2,373	4,887	16	42
Sales	458	577	621	1,180	854	1,905	2	3
Services	913	1,043	1,127	1,918	1,473	2,609	17	41
Farm., Fish., Forestry	641	18	944	14	1,384	129	14	--
Processing	152	67	103	43	277	123	1	1
Machine Trades	478	31	904	8	1,065	11	13	--
Bench Work	332	204	91	69	328	163	1	--
Structural Work	5,315	11	7,133	7	10,529	9	141	--

1 Registered Clients without employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

MAY 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	206	73	83	29	366	110	2	--
Clerical	55	239	18	58	133	489	--	22
Sales	80	39	154	56	677	757	--	1
Services	103	371	64	307	215	610	6	16
Farm., Fish., Forestry	70	1	119	--	1,086	703	--	--
Processing	53	3	9	3	68	8	--	--
Machine Trades	229	6	71	--	171	2	6	--
Bench Work	96	242	12	5	60	35	--	--
Structural Work	294	10	117	--	319	--	5	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

JUNE, 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	2,216	736	1,139	426	2,301	735	11	3
Clerical	1,432	3,413	944	2,469	2,001	4,963	9	61
Sales	449	691	614	1,278	1,026	1,895	7	25
Services	775	1,167	1,160	2,111	1,746	2,464	20	64
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	614	16	795	4	1,229	153	3	--
Processing	176	80	96	40	235	106	3	1
Machine Trades	563	39	738	8	1,083	16	17	--
Bench Work	356	315	80	73	280	235	1	1
Structural Work	5,213	5	5,846	5	9,491	6	190	--

¹ Registered clients with employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

JUNE, 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	315	93	102	29	302	129	2	--
Clerical	62	275	34	114	112	502	--	16
Sales	98	63	150	124	675	751	--	--
Services	141	465	93	302	191	607	2	13
Farm., Fish., & Forestry	25	2	66	--	91	2	1	--
Processing	55	2	10	2	60	12	1	--
Machine Trades	228	4	67	--	151	--	5	--
Bench Work	79	271	11	6	52	27	1	--
Structural Work	267	10	133	--	324	--	8	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

JUNE, JULY, 1970

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PRAIRIE REGION (No.)</u>	<u>MANITOBA (Percent)</u>	<u>SASKATCHEWAN (Percent)</u>	<u>ALBERTA (Percent)</u>
<u>JUNE 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	127	100	--	--
075.378.014 Registered Nurse	56	75	7	18
306.878.010 Housekeepers & Maids	54	31	31	38
307.878.010 Nursemaid	27	59	25	16
620.281.014 Automobile Mechanic	21	19	38	43
828.281.022 Electronic Mechanic	21	100	--	--
<u>JULY 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	142	100	--	--
306.878.010 Housekeepers & Maids	70	51	17	32
939.281.010 Miner	56	--	--	100
075.378.014 Registered Nurse	48	90	2	8
620.281.014 Automobile Mechanic	34	29	26	45
250.258.014 Salesman, Insurance	27	22	52	26
307.878.010 Nursemaid	26	54	27	19
828.281.022 Electronic Mechanic	21	100	--	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

<u>MANITOBA</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>MANAGER</u>
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flon	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S. W.	857-3401	D.H. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2263	D. Turenne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue, Box 389	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5366	G. Smith
Inkster	1315 McPhillips Street	985-2262	

SASKATCHEWAN

Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H.D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J.A.D. Shaw
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue	525-8171	R.A. Huey
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31 3rd Avenue	783-9421	G. H. Taylor

ALBERTA

Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	E. Stauffer
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103 Avenue	429-2621	J. H. Fox
Camrose	Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51 Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Building	743-3757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007 - 101 Avenue	532-4411	
High Prairie	2nd Flr. Vanderaegen Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, W.	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Ave. S.E., Box 788	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	The Mall, 50th Ave and 50th St.	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Flr., Federal Building	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
	5104 - 50th Avenue.		
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170, Federal Building	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik, - N.W.T.	Woslyng Building	979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	89th Ave. and 114th St., Box 854.	432-4291	M. Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Bldg 153 - 11th Street	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	123 Fletcher Argue Bldg.,	269-3561	Miss M. Matthews
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Winnipeg and McNiven	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	22 Saskatchewan Hall, College Drive.	343-2658	
U of Winnipeg	224 Bryce Hall, 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383	

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Nore Dame Avenue	783-8570
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762 - 106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave. N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P. O. Box 1420 Sask. St. and 6th Av.N.W.	692-0691

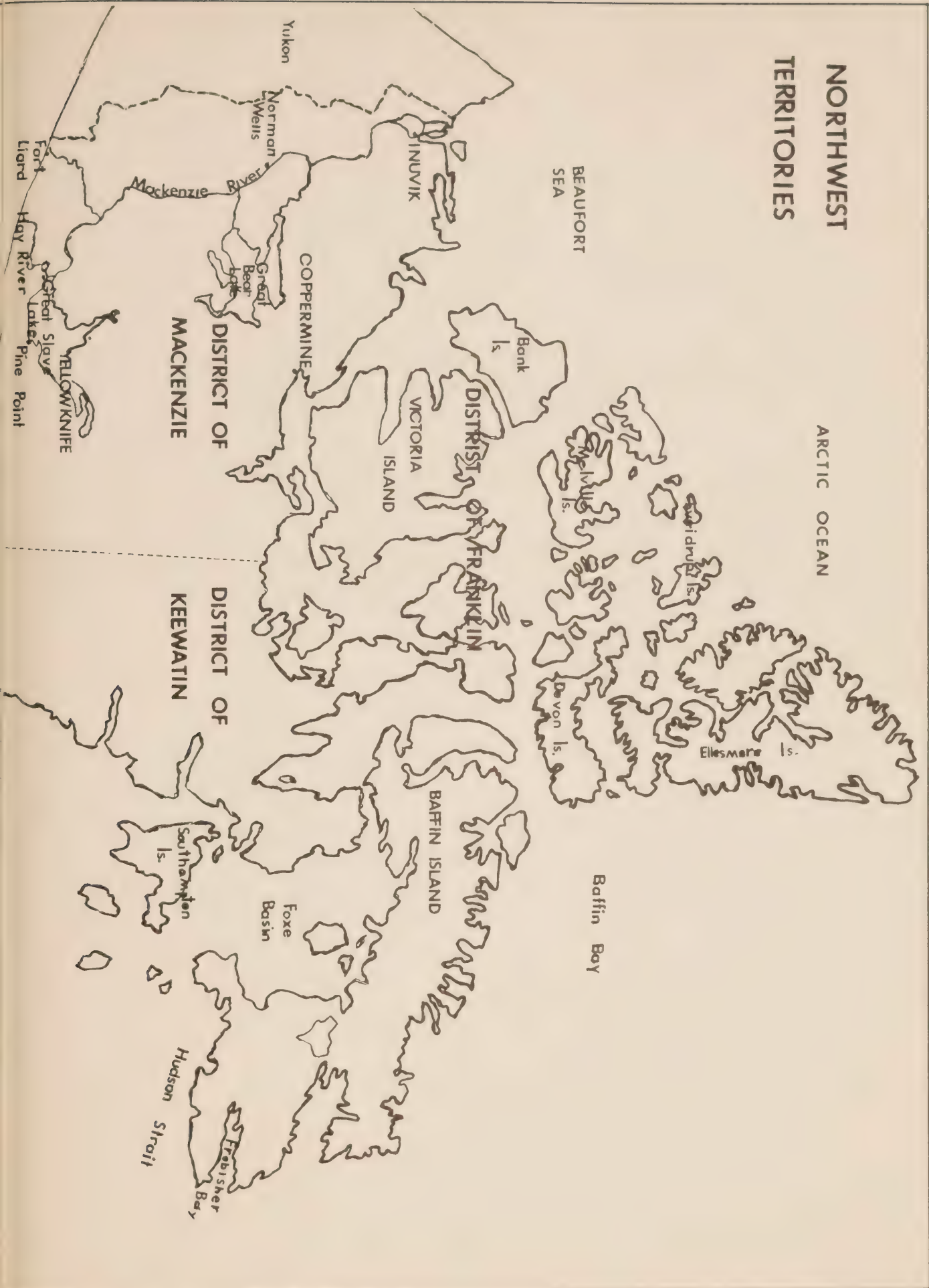
CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	7th Ave. and 2nd St.S.W.	262-7751	E.H. Post
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38-1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007 - 105A Avenue	424-8231	S.N.Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J.D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	4th Flr. Financial Bldg. Scarth St. and 13th Ave.	525-8171	C.A.Benson
Saskatoon, Sask.	Room 206, Federal Bldg. 1st Ave. and 22nd St.	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-3702	J.N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Ave. S.E.	263-0540	- Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97 Street	429-5147	
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Ave.	525-8171	
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street E.	652-2301	
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	236 Main Street	985-5398	

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Royal Bank Building
220 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba



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PRAIRIE Manpower Review

FEATURE:

- MANPOWER PROGRAMS

Government of Canada
Department of Manpower and Immigration

September - October

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September-October 1970

PRAIRIE MANPOWER REVIEW

Issued November 1970

Covering Monthly Labour Force Survey

statistics and developments to

September 1970

MANPOWER INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

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FOREWORD

The Prairie Manpower Review is published bi-monthly by the Manpower Information and Analysis Branch of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, Prairie Region.

Comments, requests for further information, or notice of mailing address changes should be sent to:

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(Mrs.) J. W. Edmonds
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Regional Economist

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

PRAIRIES AND CANADA

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Percent Change (%)</u>
Population	July 1969 July 1970	21,089,000 21,406,000	+ 1.5	3,502,000 3,525,000	+ 0.7
Immigration	1968 1969	183,974 161,531	- 12.2	25,483 20,146	- 20.9
Labour Force	Sept. 1969 Sept. 1970	8,126,000 8,384,000	+ 3.2	1,352,000 1,394,000	+ 3.1
Employment	Sept. 1969 Sept. 1970	7,847,000 7,986,000	+ 1.8	1,330,000 1,350,000	+ 1.5
Unemployment	Sept. 1969 Sept. 1970	279,000 398,000	+ 42.7	22,000 44,000	+ 100.0
Unemployment Rate (as% of Labour Force)	Sept. 1969 Sept. 1970	3.4 % 4.7 %	N.A.	1.6 % 3.2 %	N.A.
Average Weekly Wages & Salaries (Industrial Composite)	June 1969 June 1970	117.61 127.17	+ 8.1	113.33 121.64	+ 7.3

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Department of Manpower and Immigration.

SEPTEMBER LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The Prairie Region labour force registered a net decrease of 63,000 between August and September to bring the total to 1,394,000. Those in the 14-24 age group accounted for a decrease of 78,000, generally due to large numbers of students returning to classes. However, this drop was offset by the addition of 15,000 to the labour force in other age groups.

Employment in September stood at 1,350,000, a decrease of 57,000 from the August level. Most of that drop occurred in the male sector recorded at 914,000 in September compared to 967,000 the previous month. The unemployment rate for the Prairies fell to 3.2% from 3.4% in August.

The following table summarizes the labour force figures for August and September.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS - SUMMARY				
	<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>Employed</u> (thousands of persons)	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u> %
August	1,457	1,407	50	3.4
September	1,394	1,350	44	3.2
Change	- 63	- 57	- 6	- 0.2

The Prairie unemployment rate in September was the lowest recorded in Canada. Nonetheless, all regions experienced some increase in the unemployment rate from September 1969. Figures are presented in the following table:

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u>					
	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Sept. 1969	1.6	4.9	5.4	2.3	3.9	3.4
Sept. 1970	3.2	5.2	6.3	3.7	6.6	4.7
Change	+ 1.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.7	+ 1.3

Employment in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors declined

in the Prairies. The drop in agricultural employment was less than the usual seasonal movement and the decrease in non-agricultural employment was slightly more than normally recorded as the August to September movement.

THE LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

REGISTRATIONS

Numbers of clients registered for full-time and part-time employment at Canada Manpower Centres in the Prairie Region decreased 15.1% between July and August. Male registrations decreased 18.6% while female registrations dropped 9.6%. An overall decrease was noted in Farming, Fishing and Forestry clients. Female registrations rose 12.2% at the Professional, Technical and Managerial level and 2.3% in Bench Work. All other classifications showed a drop in female clients. The occupations accounting for most of the decrease in male registrations were Farming, Fishing and Forestry (36%), Structural Work (21.3%) and Sales (20.1%).

The following figures are the total client registrations in the Prairie Region for July and August. More detailed provincial breakdowns are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹ - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>July</u>		<u>August</u>	
	M	F	M	F
Prof., Tech., Manag.,	3,173	1,088	3,037	1,221
Clerical	3,747	10,707	3,134	10,591
Sales	1,920	3,692	1,534	2,604
Service	3,435	5,719	2,830	4,825
Farm., Fish., Forestry	2,246	193	1,437	40
Processing	470	189	421	192
Machine Trades	2,145	69	1,906	55
Bench Work	613	616	614	630
Structural Work	16,904	38	13,298	20

¹Without employment seeking full-time or part-time work.

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757.

Overall registrations declined in Alberta (19.2%) Saskatchewan (16.7%) and Manitoba (6.5%). The Northwest Territories recorded large percentage increases in most areas, but the absolute numbers involved were small.

Male registrations dropped in Alberta by 22.4% and female client numbers decreased 14.0%. The most significant overall decline occurred in Farming, Fishing and Forestry, Sales and Structural Work.

Manitoba recorded the smallest drop in client registrations; 8.0% for males and 4.3% for females. Most sectors showed little change in male registrations except for the decline in Services and Machine Trades of 20% and 23% respectively. Female registrations increased for Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations (16.5%) and Processing (18.5%). Registrations of females in Structural Work declined 54.5%.

Lower total registrations in Saskatchewan in August were attributable to decreases in every occupational category in the male sector. Female clients registered decreased in most occupations except for three classifications. Increases in female clients occurred in the occupational groups; Farming, Fishing and Forestry (66.7%) Bench Work (53.9%) and Professional, Technical and Managerial (16.2%).

VACANCIES

The number of vacancies registered in the Prairie Region increased 15.3% between July and August; 19.3% for males and 11.4% for females. However, the ratio of vacancies to clients improved 4.6% from July to August. Most occupations in the male sector experienced increases in registered vacancies. The most significant were Farming, Fishing and Forestry (58%) and Structural Work (45.3%). On the other hand, the number of vacancies registered for females declined in all occupations except for Clerical and Service classifications.

The following table is a summary of the July and August vacancies for the Region. Provincial breakdowns are included in the Statistical Section.

REGISTERED VACANCIES - PRAIRIE REGION

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>July</u>		<u>August</u>	
	M	F	M	F
Prof., Tech., Manag.,	419	151	453	129
Clerical	209	839	286	991
Sales	916	997	888	926
Services	397	1,410	459	1,841
Farm., Fish., Forestry	207	4	327	1
Processing	128	33	159	31
Machine Trades	497	8	540	7
Bench Work	138	294	174	237
Structural Work	719	1	1,045	1

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration. MAN 757

Registered vacancies increased between July and August in Saskatchewan (20.6%), Alberta (18%) and Manitoba (8%). An increase was similarly recorded in the Northwest Territories but the percentage change would be deceptive because of small absolute numbers involved.

The increase in Saskatchewan's registered vacancies were distributed among almost all occupations in the male sector with the most significant percentage increases in Services (62.8%) and Structural Work (57%). Female vacancies declined in Sales (47.3%) but increased 39% in Service occupations.

Male vacancies registered in Alberta showed a significant increase in Farming, Fishing and Forestry which rose from 87 in July to 176 in August. Similarly male Structural Work vacancies rose 56.5% between the two months. The slight decrease in demand for female Professional, Technical and Managerial workers was partly offset by the increased demand for Clerical workers.

Manitoba recorded the smallest increase in registered vacancies; 14.2% male and 2% female. The demand for male workers increased for Clerical, Farming, Fishing and Forestry and Processing occupations. Female vacancies were fewer for Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations as well as Bench Work and Processing classifications. However, female vacancies increased in Clerical and Service occupations.

SHORTAGES

Principal shortages in the Prairie Region decreased from 378 in August to 316 in September. A good demand for sewing machine operators was again indicated in Manitoba. The shortage of registered and general duty nurses is decreasing slightly along with shortages of housekeepers and maids. The only occupation appearing in the September survey but not in the August was that of the electronic mechanic. A more complete percentage breakdown of principal shortages for the Provinces is included in the Statistical Section.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan experienced a normal seasonal decline in employment during September when total numbers employed fell to 352,000 from 363,000 in August. The labour force registered a decrease of 13,000 to bring the total to 361,000 in September. This reduction reflected student withdrawal from the labour force. Because reductions in the labour force outweighed decreases in employment, fewer persons were unemployed; 9000 in September compared to 11,000 in August. Consequently, the unemployment rate fell to 2.5% from 2.9% in August.

Between July and August strengthening of demand was noted in almost all male categories, especially Professional, Technical and Managerial, Clerical, Services, Machine Trades and Structural Work. August to September registered vacancies indicated continuing demand for male Clerical and Machine Trades and increased demand for male Farming, Processing, and Bench Work.

Demand rose for female Clerical and Service occupations from July to August. The increase in female service demand is a normal event in August, usually due to school opening creating a high demand for babysitters. This need usually diminishes in September.

Activity in September was slow in the Professional and Technical Category with large numbers of B.A. graduates still seeking employment and few opportunities available for them.

Harvesting operations are near or have reached completion in most areas of the province. As a result of this, a large number of farm workers will be released into the labour market.

Retail sales in Saskatchewan during September dropped 12.3% from last year according to the Saskatchewan Retail Merchant's Association. Retail sales since the beginning of the year, at \$800.3 million, represent a drop of 11% from

1969, when total retail sales were \$899.7 million.

Increased demand in construction was evident in both August and September. This increase was particularly noted for the North Battleford area, where the town of Meadow Lake, is now experiencing a considerable building boom under the impetus of the Dept. of Regional Economic Expansion programmes. For the province as a whole, however, construction activity continues far below last year's level.

Recent projects in Saskatchewan include a proposed \$1,962,000 addition to Miller Composite High School in Regina, a \$3.7 million townhouse-condominium construction project for the Albert Park area of Regina, \$4.43 million of highway contracts and several construction projects have been designated for the Regina Campus. These include a \$2.6 million Administration-Humanities Building now underway and a \$709,700 Central Services Building.

ALBERTA

During September, the Alberta labour force decreased by 31,000 persons to 649,000. Of this total figure, 629,000 were employed, a drop of 28,000 from August. This was an increase of 11,000 persons more than were employed in September 1969. Unemployment continued to be higher than one year ago with 19,000 unemployed compared to 12,000 in September 1969. The unemployment rate in September was 2.9% in Alberta, 3.2% in the Prairie Region, and 4.7% for Canada.

The increase in Alberta's unemployment is partly due to increased numbers unemployed in the service sector of the economy, caused mainly by seasonal fluctuations in activity.

There has been an increasing trend towards livestock production in Alberta. The number of hogs have increased 36% on western farms, 28% in Alberta. 'Cattle-on-feed' statistics, released for July 15, 1970 and 1969 in Alberta, indicate a 12% increase in the total number of steers and heifers being readied for market. While the number of steers increased 28% to 558,000, heifers aimed for market declined 21% indicating long run plans to increase herds for breeding purposes.

Crude oil exports to Districts I to IV in the United States from Alberta sources of supply have been increased by about 40,000 barrels per day. The whole of the U.S., except for the area west of the Rockies (District V), makes up Districts I to IV. During September, pressure mounted from interests within the United States for removal of the import quota; however, only a 10% increase in the quota was granted. Alberta has substantial reserve production capacity of at least 200,000 barrels per day about the 395,000 barrel per day quota.

The National Energy Board has approved sales of Alberta natural gas to the United States of 6.3 trillion cu. ft. over periods varying 15 to 20 years. New pipeline construction by Alberta and Southern Gas Co., Trans-Canada Pipelines and Westcoast Transmission will amount to \$200,000,000 and will employ 13,000 man-years

of labour. Domestic use of natural gas is expected to reach 935 billion cubic feet this year and exports to the U.S. will be more than 680 billion cubic feet. More than \$167 million has been planned for gas plant construction in Alberta for 1971. At this time, 120 of 154 gas plants in Canada are located in Alberta.

MANITOBA

From August to September Manitoba experienced a decrease in the labour force of 19,000 to bring the total to 384,000. The number employed dropped 17,000 to 369,000 in September. Thus, labour force withdrawals outstripped the decrease in employment, causing the unemployment rate to fall to 3.9% in September from 4.2% in August.

Manitoba Pool Elevators have estimated the province's 1970 wheat production at 31 million bushels, less than half the 65 million bushels harvested a year ago. Acreage of oats, barley and flax have increased considerably in the Brandon area, with the largest acreage increase in rapeseed.

Construction employment activity in Manitoba increased slightly during the past month. One reason for this is the late start on a number of projects. For the first eight months of 1970 the value of building permits decreased to \$85,341,705 from \$107,734,005 in the same period last year.

A \$50 million downtown development including a \$15 million convention center and a total of seven hotels, apartments and office buildings has been announced by Metro Winnipeg and the Province of Manitoba. Construction on parts of the plan will begin before the end of this year. Sub-trades will be let to Manitoba

firms and local labourers will perform the work. Also, work will soon begin on a new \$1 million Canadian National Express Terminal adjacent to Symington Yard in St. Boniface. Completion is expected for early 1972.

With the start of a new school term, there still remains a number of teachers not yet placed, particularly 1970 graduates of the Faculty of Education. The surplus of fully qualified teachers means that this year there will be no more than 50 permit teachers in Manitoba schools and these would be situated mainly in isolated areas. They constitute less than one-half of one per cent of the estimated 12,000 teachers in the public schools. The Department of Education is no longer recruiting teachers overseas, a practice that they were carrying out as little as two years ago.

The new Winnipeg Inn, now the largest hotel in Manitoba opened on the first of September. More than 350 people are or will be employed in the hotel with an annual payroll in excess of \$1 million.

labour supply. Canada 1970
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CANADIAN MANPOWER POLICIES AND PROGRAMS*

Public attention was first directed to the concept of an active manpower policy by the Economic Council of Canada in the early 1960's. By late 1966 when the Council's third Annual Review was published, the need for an active manpower policy had been accepted and the new Department of Manpower and Immigration created.

The absence of an effective manpower policy or of an effective organization for its implementation can lead to a considerable misallocation of manpower resources. This is particularly true at that stage of the business cycle when the labour market is tight. For example, there may be a shortage of workers in professional and skilled occupations at the same time when other occupations are in surplus. Or some areas may experience general or specific shortages of workers at a time when others are suffering from a shortage of jobs and local unemployment. Such mismatching of jobs and people leads to economic and social costs and prevents the attainment or maintenance of the goals of full employment and sustained economic growth.

Whereas employment policy is directed at the demand side of the labour market through measures designed to maintain overall demand in the economy, manpower policy is basically directed at the supply side of the labour market. Canadian manpower policy attempts to match the supply and demand for labour in specific locations and occupations so that manpower is most productively used. Emphasis is given, therefore, to improving the capability of the work force and increasing its geographical mobility.

* We are pleased to republish this article which first appeared in the PACIFIC REGION MANPOWER REVIEW. VOL. 2 No. 6., Nov-Dec 1969. A companion article which examined the evolution of manpower policies in Canada appeared in their preceeding issue.

More specifically, manpower policy in Canada is designed to influence both the quantity and the quality of labour and the operation of the labour market. Its primary objectives are to increase an inadequate labour supply, to improve mobility, to alleviate structural unemployment and to offset a widespread lack of information about the operation of the labour market. Thus, the major programs administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration involve counselling and placement, adult training, the encouragement of geographical mobility, immigration, rehabilitation, and labour market information.

The counselling and placement services are provided by a network of more than 300 Canada Manpower Centres located across the country. These CMCs provide the main points of contact between the Department and the public, both workers and employers. Matching workers and jobs is a primary function of the local CMCs and the essential activity is counselling--advising people where they can get jobs or how they can improve their chances of getting and holding better jobs.

TRAINING

Adult training is provided under the Adult Occupational Training Act passed in 1967. This Act superseded the federal-provincial shared-cost Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Program initiated in 1960. Although that program led to a substantial increase in the facilities for the technical training of students in vocational high schools, it had little impact on the training or retraining of adults already in the labour force.

The current Canada Manpower Training Program (formerly known as the OTA program) is designed to help workers to improve their work skills. It pays the cost of needed training courses and a generous living allowance during training. To be eligible for training a person must be at least one year past the school leaving age and have been out of school for one year. Training allowances are paid to those who qualify and who either have a dependent or have been a member of the labour force for three years. Referrals to training and the authorization of the training allowance are handled entirely by the trainee's local Canada Manpower Centre.

When introducing the new adult occupational training legislation in 1967, the Minister of Manpower and Immigration explained that the program was "an explicit recognition of the federal responsibility for the overall performance of the economy and the advancement of the workers on whom that performance depends." Although the cost of the program is carried by the federal government, the training is provided in institutions operated either by the province or by a local school board. But if a required course is not available in one of these institutions, arrangements can be made for the use of a private training school. If facilities for giving needed training are not available in his area, a worker can take his training elsewhere in the Region.

Training courses are available for a great variety of occupations under the Canada Manpower Program. Also offered are basic skill development courses to improve language or mathematical knowledge before qualifying for a course in a particular occupation. Full-time courses vary from a week to a year in length depending upon the needs of the occupation. The basic requirement for training is evidence that it would improve the worker's productivity in an occupation that is in demand. The program offers workers re-training when their present employment opportunities are poor for continued employment as, ideally, re-training should not wait until a worker actually becomes unemployed. The payment of training allowances is based upon the view that a person is not unemployed when in training but is engaged in a vital and useful economic activity.

Arrangements can also be made under the Canada Manpower Training Program for training adults in industry. The program is not designed to pay for the kind of on-the-job training in a particular job that is a normal and necessary part of industrial costs. Rather, it is concerned with general training that would be useful if workers transfer to other employment. It will, however, pay for training necessary to help employees adjust to technological or economic changes when they would otherwise be laid off. When arrangements are made with an employer to train his workers, the Department will pay the cost of operating the training course. This includes possible reimbursement of wages (up to the limit of the training

allowances) for employees attending courses on company time and of instructional costs.

Regular expenditures for 1970-71 under the Adult Occupation Training Act in the Prairie Region have been budgeted at \$18.4 million for training costs. This represents slightly more than 2 million training days. Another \$16.7 million has been provided for training allowances, an integral component of the program.

MOBILITY

Another program designed to help ensure the most effective use of available manpower resources is the Manpower Mobility Program. This is particularly valuable in a country like Canada with vast distances and widely separated labour markets as the cost of movement and resettlement can be a serious deterrent to the acceptance of a job in another area.

Begun in 1965, the program originally made available relocation loans for the short-term unemployed and grants for those unemployed for more than four of the six months before their application. However, the response was disappointing and the program has since been considerably extended and liberalized. It now provides financial assistance, in the form of grants only, for those who have little or no prospect of employment in their home area and for those who are either unemployed or about to be laid off. It also pays for adult trainees to get to and from distant training centres to take training courses.

Three types of grant are available. The exploratory grant is designed to help people look for work elsewhere; this includes dependency allowances for the family during the absence. A relocation grant covers the costs of moving both household goods and the family to a new location and the costs of getting reestablished. A special homeowner's grant recognized that a man who owns his own home faces considerable expense in moving. He may suffer a loss in selling a house in an area where there is unemployment and then incur higher costs in obtaining more expensive housing in another area.

The ultimate objective of the program is to ensure that no worker need be unemployed just because he cannot afford to look for work or accept employment outside of his home community.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration has always played an important role in the development of Canada's manpower and in the growth of the population. Immigration continues to be an integral part of Canada's manpower policy and is particularly used to assist in meeting the needs of the economy for skilled, technical, and educated manpower. The bringing together into a single Department of Manpower and Immigration and the domestic aspects of manpower policy is designed to ensure that Canada will have a coordinated and balanced immigration program related in part to the overall development of manpower resources.

This does not mean that immigration programs will be narrowly geared to the day-to-day needs of the labour market. It is recognized that immigration is an important source of population growth and hence of economic growth. Immigration also has significant cultural values which add to the diversity of our society. Moreover there is an important humanitarian element concerned with the resettlement of refugees and the reunion of separated families.

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

Maximum utilization of manpower requires that special efforts be made to assist people who are handicapped or at a disadvantage in the labour market. The Department works closely with the provincial government in the development of rehabilitation programs to enable those with disabilities to compete effectively for jobs. Originally a program aimed at those suffering from physical handicaps, activities are now extended to include those with social or psychological disabilities in the belief that all these groups can make a worthwhile contribution to the economy and at the same time greatly increase their own satisfaction from life.

At the local level special manpower counsellors are responsible for providing or obtaining the vocational rehabilitative services necessary to make every worker, including the disadvantaged, as employable as possible. The rehabilitation of veterans, vocational training before parole for prisoners, and workmen's compensation cases are among the wide range of activities undertaken.

The Department also has a special role in the development and co-ordination of policies and programs to assist particular groups who may experience difficulty in obtaining employment. Included in this concern are such groups as young people, older workers, women, immigrants, and retiring members of the armed services. The Department also has responsibility for Operation Retrieval, a program to encourage Canadians studying abroad to return to work in Canada. This has provided students with information about career opportunities across Canada and has put interested students and potential employers in touch with each other. Another special program now administered by the Department is the Manpower Adjustment Program. Its objective is to assist management and labour in their efforts to meet the challenge of manpower adjustment resulting from technological and economic change.

LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

To carry out the varied manpower programs described above which are aimed at matching workers and jobs requires a great deal of detailed information about the labour force and about the labour market. In addition workers seeking or changing jobs, employers recruiting workers, counsellors offering vocational guidance to students, and those responsible for decisions on future educational and training programs require to know about the changing job opportunities in the economy. The Department is, therefore, developing a more effective capacity for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of labour market information. This will not only provide a framework for the guidance of domestic manpower services and of immigration selection but will also be of great value to the general public, those now at work, prospective workers, and employers.

This description of the principal programs of the Department of Manpower and Immigration has outlined the great variety of strategies needed to give effect to an active manpower policy. These have their origin in the need for the constant adjustment of the labour force to changing economic and technological circumstances. But the adjustments required of workers can be hindered by obstacles such as the need for retraining or the acquisition of new skills, by lack of knowledge of employment alternatives, or by inability to finance the costs of moving. An active manpower policy is designed not only to overcome these obstacles to adjustment but also to actively promote such adjustment.

STATISTICAL SECTION

LABOUR FORCE

PRAIRIE REGION				PRAIRIE PROVINCES LABOUR FORCE			
		Total Labour Force	Total Employed	Employed Non-Agriculture	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
		(thousands of persons)					
1969		1,351	1,312	1,069	373	350	628
1968	Jan.	1,248 ^b	1,196 ^b	996 ^c	354	325	569
	Feb.	1,247 ^b	1,199 ^b	1,010 ^c	353	318	576
	March	1,256 ^b	1,206 ^b	1,005 ^c	354	323	579
	April	1,286 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,013 ^c	364	335	587
	May	1,328 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,036 ^c	370	352	606
	June	1,338 ^b	1,302 ^b	1,056 ^c	379	350	609
	July	1,383 ^b	1,342 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	364	632
	Aug.	1,377 ^b	1,346 ^b	1,086 ^c	387	360	630
	Sept.	1,337 ^b	1,311 ^b	1,067 ^c	380	350	607
	Oct.	1,344 ^b	1,320 ^b	1,081 ^c	380	350	614
	Nov.	1,344 ^b	1,309 ^b	1,084 ^c	380	342	622
	Dec.	1,331 ^b	1,286 ^b	1,088 ^c	381	337	613
1969	Jan.	1,309 ^b	1,256 ^b	1,055 ^c	374	330	605
	Feb.	1,318 ^b	1,266 ^b	1,059 ^c	371	335	612
	March	1,309 ^b	1,261 ^b	1,052 ^c	372	334	603
	April	1,332 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,048 ^c	367	347	618
	May	1,384 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,072 ^c	379	367	638
	June	1,381 ^b	1,348 ^b	1,080 ^c	381	367	633
	July	1,411 ^b	1,373 ^b	1,099 ^c	389	370	652
	Aug.	1,407 ^b	1,381 ^b	1,093 ^c	386	370	651
	Sept.	1,352 ^b	1,330 ^b	1,058 ^c	368	354	630
	Oct.	1,342 ^b	1,310 ^b	1,060 ^c	364	344	634
	Nov.	1,333 ^b	1,292 ^b	1,072 ^c	363	339	631
	Dec.	1,334 ^b	1,290 ^b	1,086 ^c	360	341	633
1970	Jan.	1,306 ^b	1,246 ^b	1,052 ^c	364	325	617
	Feb.	1,315 ^b	1,245 ^b	1,049 ^c	365	324	626
	March	1,332 ^b	1,263 ^b	1,065 ^c	368	330	634
	April	1,341 ^b	1,269 ^b	1,062 ^c	366	335	640
	May	1,415 ^b	1,351 ^b	1,102 ^c	383	363	669
	June	1,428 ^b	1,370 ^b	1,123 ^c	389	367	672
	July	1,463 ^b	1,406 ^b	1,146 ^c	396	378	689
	Aug.	1,457 ^b	1,407 ^b	1,141 ^c	403	374	680
	Sept.	1,394 ^b	1,350 ^b	1,093 ^c	384	361	649

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviation

Alphabetic Indicator	Per Cent Standard Deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

SMALLER REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>BRANDON</u>	<u>MOOSE JAW</u>	<u>PRINCE ALBERT</u>	<u>LETH- BRIDGE</u>	<u>MEDICINE HAT</u>	<u>RED DEER</u>
				(dollars per week)			
<u>1967</u>	July	86.50	86.32	87.32	84.49	95.11	87.54
	Aug.	87.65	85.13	85.11	85.49	94.04	86.77
	Sept.	85.28	85.57	85.59	85.72	93.57	89.22
	Oct.	83.83	84.05	86.08	85.08	92.57	88.49
	Nov.	82.75	85.76	95.79	85.28	93.83	87.28
	Dec.	80.75	83.74	91.59	82.76	91.52	83.25
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	81.31	84.38	93.35	86.92	93.20	88.61
	Feb.	80.27	85.31	97.19	87.00	94.16	88.59
	March	82.21	86.92	100.84	86.81	95.67	88.97
	April	84.80	86.67	137.38	87.72	95.55	89.86
	May	84.25	89.12	141.33	88.69	94.80	92.51
	June	87.49	92.06	142.17	90.64	97.18	95.73
	July	87.78	89.16	113.91	89.54	94.35	96.58
	Aug.	87.92	87.48	106.14	88.92	93.47	96.60
	Sept.	88.76	89.11	108.13	90.24	99.55	95.52
	Oct.	87.71	88.13	113.34	89.59	96.65	92.60
	Nov.	87.54	91.29	111.02	89.91	99.18	98.23
	Dec.	87.69	91.10	111.10	90.90	102.11	90.91
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	87.92	91.48	113.61	91.03	99.68	96.80
	Feb.	90.30	93.07	115.82	89.99	100.76	101.25
	March	90.97	94.17	114.28	91.37	101.03	100.26
	April	92.29	92.97	114.37	94.36	103.49	100.26
	May	93.68	95.03	109.10	95.09	102.91	99.24
	June	95.69	91.47	104.37	97.13	106.08	102.72
	July	97.08	91.38	108.40	96.45	101.88	102.23
	Aug.	97.70	94.35	110.23	97.60	101.57	105.03
	Sept.	94.29	92.77	110.55	96.02	104.90	101.03
	Oct.	95.08	96.07	111.58	96.21	107.51	100.43
	Nov.	94.47	96.43	113.91	96.15	106.50	104.03
	Dec.	98.25	94.98	123.74	95.72	110.56	94.98
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	97.10	99.40	117.34	97.35	110.12	100.64
	Feb.	96.41	98.70	117.78	99.98	108.63	102.40
	March	95.17	98.14	119.08	101.11	108.42	101.47
	April	97.98	98.08	120.43	102.04	108.84	99.14
	May	99.96	97.89	119.25	103.81	111.75	101.98
	June	100.24	98.24	118.96	107.03	110.82	104.44
	July	102.26	100.18	115.71	109.22	110.27	108.66
	August	101.75	100.53	116.47	108.76	108.78	109.66

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

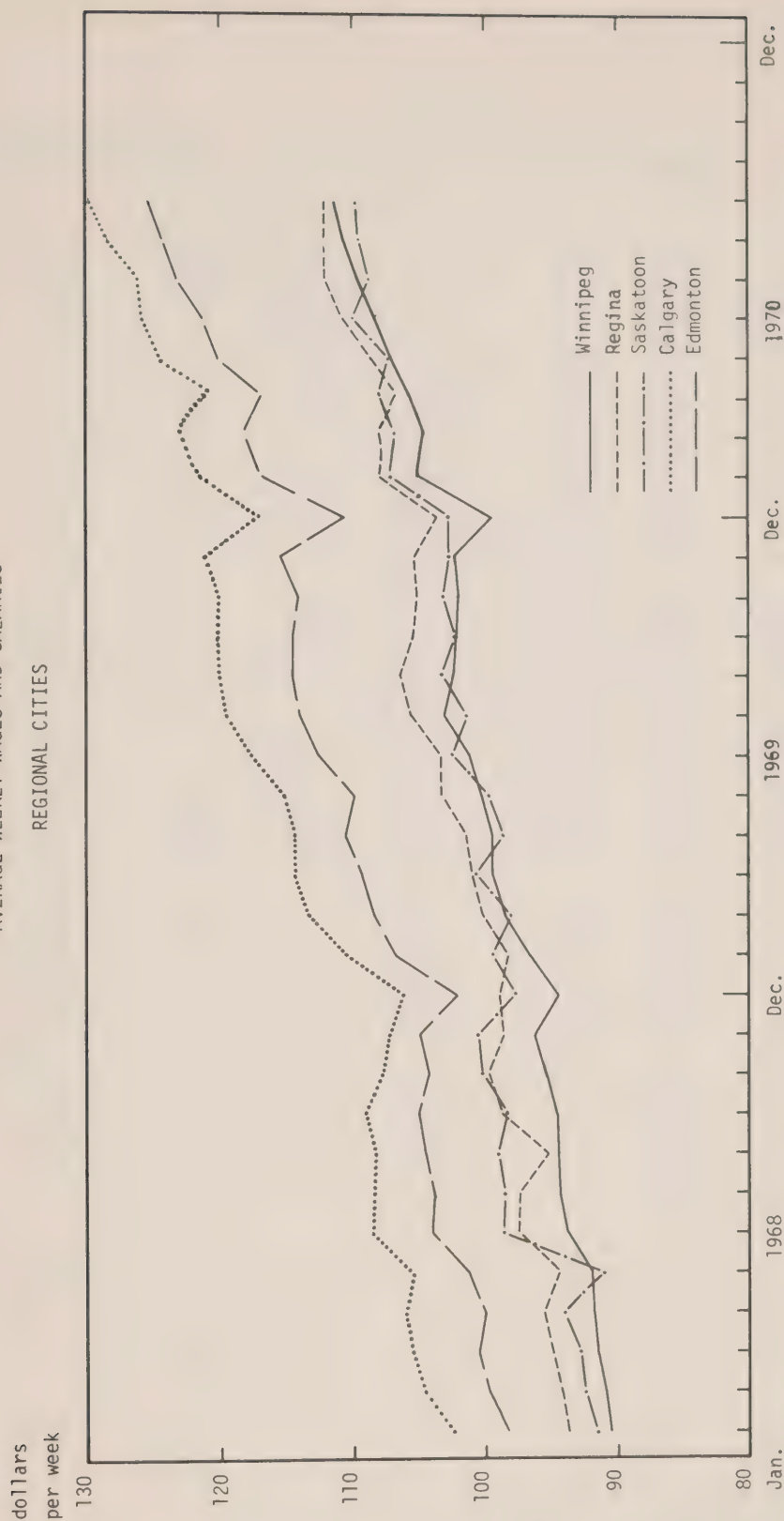
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES

MAJOR REGIONAL CITIES

		<u>WINNIPEG</u>	<u>REGINA</u>	<u>SASKATOON</u>	<u>CALGARY</u>	<u>EDMONTON</u>
		(dollars per week)				
1967	July	88.04	93.79	92.23	103.07	96.69
	Aug.	87.94	93.81	93.67	103.26	96.85
	Sept.	88.79	93.55	93.69	104.13	97.72
	Oct.	88.97	92.78	93.98	103.30	97.09
	Nov.	88.42	92.67	93.71	102.30	96.49
	Dec.	86.57	91.71	91.15	97.88	94.24
1968	Jan.	90.42	93.79	91.71	102.63	98.19
	Feb.	91.04	94.32	92.52	104.63	99.94
	March	91.67	94.93	92.75	105.42	100.82
	April	92.10	95.40	94.18	105.91	100.29
	May	92.23	94.63	90.89	105.64	101.44
	June	93.98	97.46	98.72	108.48	104.07
	July	94.37	97.69	98.54	108.39	104.10
	Aug.	94.79	92.25	99.04	108.21	104.59
	Sept.	94.69	98.89	98.78	109.19	105.06
	Oct..	95.43	99.96	100.10	107.92	104.51
	Nov.	96.32	98.84	100.66	107.33	105.28
	Dec.	94.54	99.07	97.83	106.31	102.34
1969	Jan.	96.86	99.61	99.49	110.46	106.90
	Feb.	98.63	100.20	98.24	113.54	108.48
	March	99.61	101.29	101.01	114.34	109.63
	April	99.59	101.52	98.72	114.27	110.76
	May	100.32	103.26	99.90	115.35	110.01
	June	101.48	103.55	102.63	117.79	112.76
	July	103.33	105.74	101.32	119.59	114.07
	Aug.	102.61	106.51	103.27	120.01	114.74
	Sept.	102.12	105.54	102.15	120.13	114.72
	Oct.	102.22	105.19	103.23	120.03	114.26
	Nov.	102.41	105.55	102.87	121.16	115.49
	Dec.	99.78	103.71	103.24	116.85	110.94
1970	Jan.	104.94	107.27	108.31	121.63	117.62
	Feb.	105.31	108.15	106.74	123.05	117.96
	March	105.71	107.68	107.12	122.26	116.97
	April	107.20	108.75	107.32	124.53	120.14
	May	108.41	110.97	109.94	125.90	121.32
	June	109.80	112.10	108.82	126.09	123.26
	July	110.73	112.11	109.67	128.40	124.30
	Aug.	111.36	112.17	109.84	129.94	125.26

SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES REGIONAL CITIES



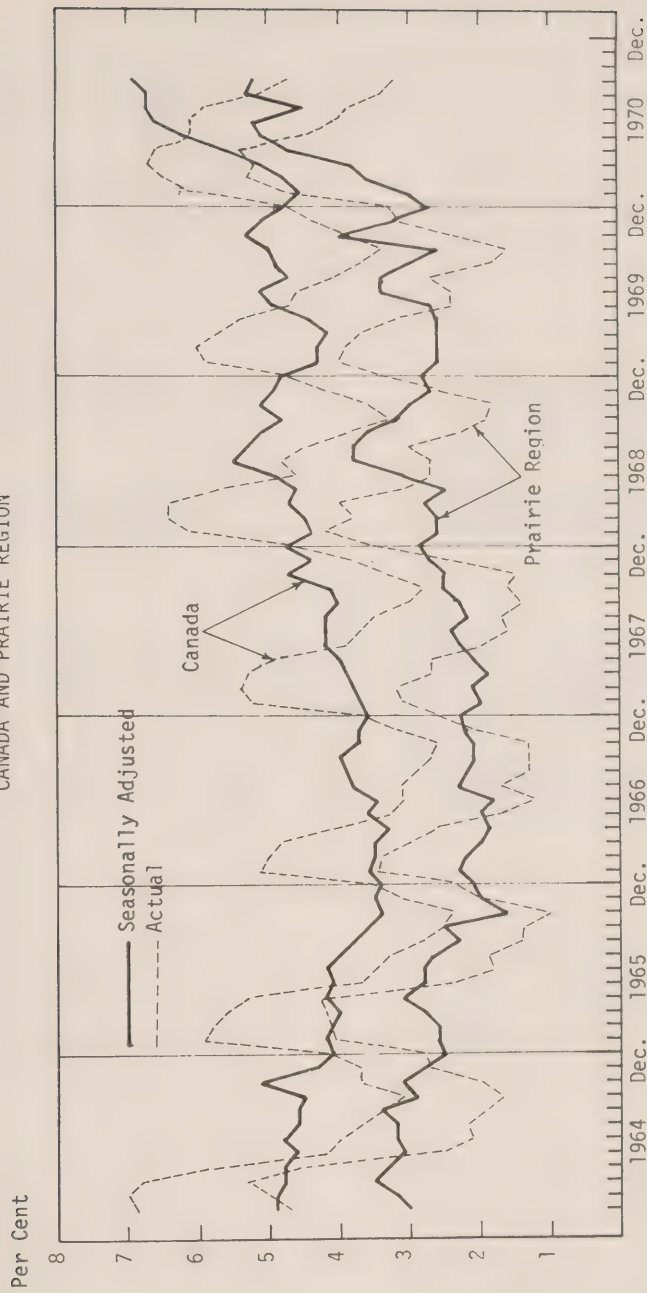
SOURCE: D.B.S. 72-002. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹

		UNADJUSTED				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
		CANADA	MANITOBA	SASKATCHEWAN	ALBERTA	CANADA	PRAIRIE REGION
		(Percentages)					
<u>1967</u>	Jan.	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.0
	Feb.	6.4	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.1
	March	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.9	1.9
	April	4.9	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.9	2.1
	May	3.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	4.2	2.3
	June	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.7	4.2	2.4
	July	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	4.2	2.2
	Aug.	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
	Sept.	2.8	1.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	2.5
	Oct.	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.5
	Nov.	3.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	4.4	2.7
	Dec.	4.6	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.7	2.9
<u>1968</u>	Jan.	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.9	4.4	2.6
	Feb.	6.4	4.8	3.1	3.6	4.5	2.6
	March	6.4	4.5	3.1	4.1	4.7	2.8
	April	5.7	3.3	2.7	3.2	4.6	2.5
	May	4.6	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.9	3.1
	June	4.8	3.4	1.7	2.8	5.5	3.8
	July	4.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	5.3	3.8
	Aug.	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	5.1	3.6
	Sept.	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.3	4.8	3.2
	Oct.	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	5.1	3.0
	Nov.	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.9	2.7
	Dec.	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.8	2.8
<u>1969</u>	Jan.	5.9 ^d	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.6
	Feb.	6.0 ^d	4.6	4.2	3.4	4.3	2.6
	March	5.7 ^d	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.6
	April	5.4 ^d	3.3	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.6
	May	4.7 ^d	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	2.7
	June	4.6 ^d	1.8	3.0	2.4	5.1	3.4
	July	4.1 ^d	2.8	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.4
	Aug.	3.7 ^d	1.3	1.9	2.2	4.9	3.0
	Sept.	3.4 ^d	1.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	2.6
	Oct.	3.9 ^d	1.9	3.2	2.2	5.3	4.0
	Nov.	4.4 ^d	2.2	3.8	3.2	5.1	3.2
	Dec.	4.7 ^d	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	2.7
<u>1970</u>	Jan.	6.1 ^d	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.0
	Feb.	6.5 ^d	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.8	3.6
	March	6.7 ^d	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.1	3.8
	April	6.6 ^d	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.7
	May	6.1 ^d	6.0	4.4	3.9	6.2	5.1
	June	6.1 ^d	4.6	3.5	4.2	6.6	5.2
	July	5.9 ^d	4.5	3.2	4.1	6.7	4.5
	Aug.	5.1 ^d	4.2	2.9	3.2	6.7	5.3
	Sept.	4.7 ^d	3.9	2.5	2.9	6.9	5.2

¹ The unemployed as percentage of the labour force.
 Letter (d) refers to a standard deviation of 2.6% - 5.0%
 Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Labour Force.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CANADA AND PRAIRIE REGION



SOURCE: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - The Labour Force.

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

JULY 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	1,007	303	599	179	1,567	606	13	9
Clerical	1,346	3,541	884	2,537	1,517	4,629	2	55
Sales	423	669	564	1,231	933	1,792	6	10
Services	858	1,237	1,033	2,084	1,544	2,398	2	54
Farm., Fish., Forestry	464	23	681	3	1,101	167	2	--
Processing	143	65	88	32	239	92	2	1
Machine Trades	654	42	572	6	919	21	7	--
Bench Work	305	276	84	65	224	275	--	1
Structural Work	4,109	22	4,810	7	7,985	9	87	--

¹Registered Clients without employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

JULY 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	110	38	74	27	235	86	--	1
Clerical	65	214	24	92	120	533	--	10
Sales	94	56	116	131	706	810	--	--
Services	191	550	43	310	163	550	2	9
Farm., Fish., Forestry	28	--	92	--	87	4	--	--
Processing	55	17	13	2	60	14	--	--
Machine Trades	241	4	73	--	183	4	6	--
Bench Work	84	260	12	9	42	25	--	--
Structural Work	249	--	121	--	349	1	12	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

REGISTERED CLIENTS¹

AUGUST 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tec., & Manag.	1,001	353	581	208	1,455	660	12	7
Clerical	1,205	3,373	694	2,533	1,235	4,685	9	69
Sales	408	640	452	1,133	674	831	--	14
Services	686	1,137	730	1,661	1,414	2,027	17	61
Farm., Fish., Forestry,	453	19	501	5	483	16	6	--
Processing	143	77	73	29	205	86	2	1
Machine Trades	504	33	465	5	937	17	13	--
Bench Work	301	268	77	100	236	262	1	--
Structural Work	3,866	10	3,632	5	5,800	5	126	--

¹Registered Clients without employment seeking full time or part time work.

REGISTERED VACANCIES

AUGUST 1970

OCCUPATIONS	MANITOBA		SASKATCHEWAN		ALBERTA		YELLOWKNIFE (N.W.T.)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prof., Tech., & Manag.	132	24	102	23	219	82	10	--
Clerical	93	253	32	99	161	639	8	14
Sales	99	53	119	69	670	804	--	3
Services	188	609	70	431	201	801	7	38
Farm., Fish., Forestry,	38	--	113	--	176	1	--	--
Processing	72	15	7	1	80	15	1	--
Machine Trades	244	4	99	--	197	3	7	--
Bench Work	101	203	14	5	59	29	--	--
Structural Work	309	--	190	--	546	1	15	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - MAN 757

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES SURVEY

PRINCIPAL SHORTAGES

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 1970

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PRAIRIE REGION (No.)</u>	<u>MANITOBA (Percent)</u>	<u>SASKATCHEWAN (Percent)</u>	<u>ALBERTA (Percent)</u>
<u>AUGUST 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	153	97	--	3
306.878.010 Housekeepers and Maids	59	32	5	63
075.378.014 Registered Nurses, General Duty	51	86	6	8
620.281.014 Automobile Mechanic	35	37	43	20
250.258.014 Salesman Insurance	29	45	27	28
307.878.010 Nursemaid	29	35	24	41
526.781.010 Baker	22	73	18	9
<u>SEPTEMBER 1970</u>				
786.782.090 Sewing Machine Operator	100	100	--	--
075.378.014 Registered Nurse, General Duty	46	91	--	9
306.878.010 Housekeepers and Maids	47	49	6	45
307.878.010 Nursemaid	35	54	20	26
526.781.010 Baker	22	73	18	9
620.281.014 Automobile Mechanic	46	28	39	28
828.281.022 Electronic Mechanic	20	100	--	--

SOURCE: Department of Manpower and Immigration - Occupational Shortages Survey

CANADA MANPOWER AND CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

PRAIRIE REGION

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRES

<u>MANITOBA</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>MANAGER</u>
Brandon	153-11th Street	727-0686	G.L. Wilkinson
Dauphin	38 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-3711	K.D. Jamieson
Flin Flin	54 Main Street	687-3461	A. MacAskill
Morden	2nd Floor, Federal Building	822-5333	H. Rempel
Portage la Prairie	10 - 1st Street, S.W.	857-3401	D.H. Bacon
St. Boniface	283 Tache Avenue	985-2263	R. Gagne
Selkirk	237 McLean Avenue	482-3323	J. Williams
Steinbach	2nd Floor, Federal Building	326-6475	A. Wilson
The Pas	151 Fischer Avenue, Box 389	623-3453	W. Loeppky
Gillam	Gillam	652-2270	
Thompson	83 Churchill Drive	677-2391	
Winnipeg	344 Edmonton Street	985-5366	G. Smith
Inkster	1315 McPhillips Street	985-2262	
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>			
Estevan	1302-3rd Street	634-3624	H.D. Krause
Moose Jaw	61 Ross Street, W.	692-6424	C.S. Kirkness
North Battleford	1254-100th Street	445-9481	J.A.D. Shaw
Prince Albert	10-13th Street	763-2613	M.D. Barber
Regina	Scarth St. and 13th Avenue	525-8171	R.A. Huey
Saskatoon	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301	F. Krause
Melfort	Federal Building	752-2810	
Swift Current	50 Herbert Street, E.	773-8324	M. Smitten
Weyburn	161-3rd Street	842-5424	V.A. Mulhall
Yorkton	31 3rd Avenue	783-9421	G.H. Taylor
<u>ALBERTA</u>			
Calgary	1123-4th Street, S.W.	263-0540	E. Stauffer
Drumheller	Box 550	823-3365	D. Morgan
Edmonton	10015-103 Avenue	429-2621	J.H. Fox
Camrose	Federal Building	672-5597	
Wetaskiwin	4811-51 Street	352-5956	
Edson	5005-5th Avenue	723-3326	C.W. Johnson
Fort McMurray	Box 300, Professional Building	743-3757	R.H. Bray
Grande Prairie	10007 - 101 Avenue	532-4411	
High Prairie	2nd Flr. Vanderaegen Building	523-4141	G. Tosh
Lethbridge	419-7th Street, W.	327-8535	F.W. Besplug
Blairmore	Federal Building, Box 510	562-2816	
Lloydminster	5003-50th Avenue	825-2246	E. Goulding
Medicine Hat	141-4th Ave., S.E., Box 788	526-2825	W.F. Bennett
Peace River	10031-100th Street	624-4484	M. Simpson
Red Deer	4916-49th Avenue	346-5556	D.W. Flexhaug
St. Paul	The Mall, 50th Ave. and 50th St.	645-4428	R. Wilson
Stettler	2nd Flr. Federal Building	742-4421	E.F. Arndt
	5104-50th Avenue.		
Yellowknife - N.W.T.	Box 1170, Federal Building	873-2746	Miss J. McAskill
Inuvik, - N.W.T.	Box 1678	979-2122	R. Pelletier

UNIVERSITY CENTRES

U of Alberta	89th Ave. and 114th St., Box 854	432-4291	M.Zuk
U of Brandon	Room 211, Federal Bldg. 153 - 11th Street,	727-0686	
U of Calgary	110 MacEwan Hall	289-3852	
U of Manitoba	123 Fletcher Argue Bldg.,	269-3561	Miss M. Matthews
U of Saskatchewan (Regina Campus)	Winnipeg and McNiven	536-9544	
U of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon Campus)	204 Kirk Hall	652-2301	
U of Winnipeg	224 Bryce Hall 515 Portage Avenue	985-5383	

STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICES

Red River Community College, Winnipeg	2055 Notre Dame Avenue	786-5653
Brandon University	Brandon	726-2373
Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton	11762-106th Street	474-7371
Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, Calgary	10th Street and 13th Ave. N.W.	289-4357
Saskatchewan Technical Institute, Moose Jaw	P. O. Box 1420 Sask. St. and 6th Av.N.W.	692-0691

CANADA IMMIGRATION CENTRES

Calgary, Alberta	8th Flr. Calgary Public Bldg. 18th Ave. South E.	262-7751	E.H. Post *
Carway, Alberta	via Cardston, Alberta	653-2222	R.H. Ingram
Coutts, Alberta	Coutts, Alberta	344-3744	W. Lindner
Dauphin, Manitoba	38 1st Avenue, N.W.	638-4808	O.C. Kerr
Edmonton, Alberta	10007 - 105A Avenue	424-8231	S.N. Empson
Emerson, Manitoba	Emerson, Manitoba	373-2707	W. Hill
Lethbridge, Alberta	404 Public Building	328-5588	J.D. McIlhargey
North Portal, Sask.	North Portal, Saskatchewan	2331	R.G. Howe
Prince Albert, Sask.	P.O. Box 878	763-2613	H.F. Walker
Regina, Saskatchewan	4th Flr. Financial Bldg. Scarth St. and 13th Ave.	525-8171	C.A. Benson
Saskatoon, Sask.	Room 206, Federal Bldg., 1st Ave. and 22nd St.	244-0469	A.S. Alsford
Winnipeg, Manitoba	344 Edmonton Street	985-3702	J. N. Harder

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	105-12th Ave. S.E.	263-0540 - Local 360 - Local 366
Edmonton, Alberta	10207-97 Street	429-5147
Regina, Saskatchewan	2534 South Railway Ave.	525-8171
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101-22nd Street, E.	652-2301
Winnipeg, Manitoba	236 Main Street	985-5398

DISTRICT ECONOMIST OFFICES

Calgary, Alberta	1123 - 4th St. S.W.	263-0540	L.D. Farris
Edmonton, Alberta	10015 - 103 Avenue	429-2621	D. Swimmer
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	101 - 22nd St. E.	652-2301	E.A. Fliche
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	344 Edmonton Street	985-2478	W. J. Lockhart

* Temporary



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CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE
Department of Manpower & Immigration

